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**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

France Discloses Arms Plans

Unequal Votes Is Papen Idea

Hoover Hits Roosevelt Hard

Greece Gives Tsaldaris Power

Mexico Sees Arms Exempts

Who Eats Newfoundland Cod?

PREMIER HERRIOT outlines to the Chamber of Deputies the new French disarmament plan to be proposed at Geneva. The striking feature is that it would dissolve all professional armies of Europe and replace them with militias or conscript armies on a smaller scale. But before France will agree to the reductions of soldiers and arms as suggested, a series of conditions must be accepted by the other powers, and these conditions include matters which have been so vigorously opposed at Geneva that the French plan cannot be said to offer great promise of settlement of the arms question. The demand for short-term conscription would dissolve the German Reichswehr and change the police forces of several countries. The United States is included in the general coöperation. The plan, in some elements, is not as new as had been expected—It harks back to the rejected Tardieu proposals.

¶ Germany learns of the changes the von Papen Government seeks to make in the Weimar Constitution. As disclosed to the press by Minister of the Interior von Gayl, the plan is to end equal suffrage, giving a double vote to all war veterans and those who support families, and to make the tenure of the Chancellor and his Ministers entirely independent of the Reichstag. With the election strength of the military element thus increased and with the Reichstag deprived of the power of its "no confidence" motion, the present trend of Germany would be accentuated—Autocracy would take a long stride ahead.

¶ Indianapolis in person and the country by radio hear President Hoover make the most vigorous attack of his campaign upon Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt. He declares the Democratic candidate's "new deal" has become a sorry shuffle and his position on the tariff like that of a chameleon on a Scotch plaid. He defends the United States Supreme Court from Roosevelt's "atrocious" attack and scores him for taking an equivocal position on the veterans' bonus issue. Listeners are impressed with the transforming powers on the Chief Executive of a political campaign—They have made a fiery and effective orator out of a once phlegmatic engineer.

¶ Greece is to be governed by Panayoti Tsaldaris, Royalist leader, as Premier and a Cabinet which will be a coalition of former Opposition parties. This decision is reached at a meeting in Athens of the leaders of all political parties. President Zaimis presides at the conference and Premier Venizelos will abide by its decision. The elections of a month ago put Tsaldaris in line to form a Government, but the veteran statesman Venizelos barred the way until assurance of a continuance of the present form could be secured—The Royalists are pledged to preserve the Republic.

¶ Mexico feels that President Hoover's demand for a one-third cut in armaments should apply only to the larger nations. It instructs its delegates to the Disarmament Conference to make clear at Geneva that there are smaller countries like Mexico with armaments so far from excessive that they should be disregarded in a common paring down. This, of course, brings up an old general question—Is a nation that has moderate arms and a cool temper more to be feared than a nation that has small arms and a hot one?

¶ A Disarmament Conference technical committee decides the difficult question: When is a policeman not a policeman? He is not a policeman but a military effective if he carries, instead of mere club and pistol, a machine gun or Lewis gun, if he has had military training beyond mere physical drill, and if he has signaling, transport or engineering equipment at his disposal. Under this ruling about one-third of Germany's Schupos are not mere policemen but effectives. The same committee finds a sailor is practically always a sailor—Once out of the landlubber class, a Jack Tar just can't be disguised.

¶ Newfoundland voices a cry to have its means of livelihood restored. This oldest of Britain's colonies once did a thriving business with many countries in supplying its good codfish in birch tubs. But now the Spanish and Portuguese markets have got away, Greece buys from Russia and Iceland, the West Indies is having hard times, and Brazil has closed its doors to the Newfoundland product. Suffering and deprivation have come upon the "noddies" who live in the "tilts" and fish the "tickles." Sir William Coaker sees one hope left—He wants modern methods put in to meet devouring modern competition.

Sanctuaries Sought For Wild Flowers

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

MEMBERS of the Green Cross Society, which works for the welfare of wild flowers, meeting here, urged the adoption by Parliament of by-laws to that end.

The society also recommended the institution of wild flower sanctuaries in private gardens and parks with a view to preserving rare specimens.

Germans Seek To Show Part Played in U. S.

Note Achievements They as American Citizens Have Accomplished

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 29—Some kind of permanent coöperation of German-American citizens is expected to result from a four-day convention now on here in which representatives of German socities in 11 states are participating.

A continuation committee has been appointed to consider the various projects advanced by speakers at the conference in an attempt to emphasize the contribution of Germans in upbuilding America and in assuming responsibility for the future.

Leaders in the conference believe that the least that will result will be the continuation of yearly meetings and that there is some possibility of working out plans for some of the other projects, including a national university to teach German culture and American needs, a German art academy to foster appreciation of art by the public as well as to train professionals; a German drama guild to present plays for both English-speaking and German audiences and an international institute in New York City to serve as a clearing house for the art of all nations.

Nearly all the speakers urged nation-wide coöperation on cultural, educational, economic and welfare problems to acquaint Americans of non-German descent with the cultural and natural scientfic contributions of the mother country, as well as the activities of Germans in the United States to preserve the Union.

"If one thing has contributed preeminently to the unparalleled growth and development of the American people, it is that they unite within themselves all the nations of the world," said Dr. Emanuel de Marnay Baruch, who spoke at a luncheon yesterday. "The way to peace," he said, "lies in the school, the lecture room and the church."

Both Republican and Democratic Parties were charged by Herman A. Metz, president of the German-American Chamber of Commerce, with approaching the tariff problem from purely sectional points of view. This failure to deal with it from a comprehensive national angle has done much harm to industry at home and abroad, he asserted.

Curtius Says Germany For Peace Would Give Up 'Pocket Battleships'

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 29—Dr. Julius Curtius, former German Minister of Foreign Affairs, said here yesterday that Germany was so sincere in its desire to bring about general disarmament that it would even "sacrifice on the altar of disarmament" its new "pocket battleships," if the disarmament conference would agree on general reduction of naval armaments. Dr. Curtius spoke before the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations.

While making it clear that he was no longer holding any office and had no official mission in the United States, Dr. Curtius said he felt he could talk freely to an American audience on Germany's point of view because he felt that Germany and the United States were of one mind on the disarmament question.

"Germany's standpoint is simple and readily understood," Dr. Curtius said. "All the heavy weapons of aggression are forbidden to Germany. She has none. Her neighbors are bristling with them. Germany's primary demand is directed at the complete abolishment of those weapons. If, however, the disarmament conference should not undertake to do so, but would come to the conclusion that these weapons were necessary for other states to defend themselves, then it must be clear that these weapons cannot be prohibited to Germany any longer.

"A disarmament agreement which would divide the states into victors and vanquished and measure by double standard cannot be imagined. Germany would never join such an agreement. Americans will understand that Germany will insist upon equality because the doctrine of equal rights is the fundamental principle of American constitutional life."

Germany wants disarmament to become a reality for two main reasons, Dr. Curtius added. First, because "we are firmly convinced that nothing else but disarmament can preserve the world from a new disaster such as 1914." Also, because the burden of armaments will continue to retard recovery from depression.

GAIN IN ELECTRICITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Electricity generated by authorized concerns in Great Britain during the first nine months of this year totaled 8,632,000,000 units compared with 8,058,000,000 during the corresponding period of last year. The increase is 7.1 per cent.

Pool to Halt Slipping Markets Plan for Newfoundland 'Noddy'

Tariffs in Brazil and Competition in Greece Rob Dour Fishers of Means to Ply Age-Old Industry Off Island's Rock-Bound Coast

By THEODORE GOODRIDGE ROBERTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HALIFAX, N. S.—All the catches of all the "noddies" in those hundreds of little Newfoundland outports must be pooled for export. Otherwise the probability is that Newfoundland will cease to exist as a fish-exporting country. It has been that ever since the sixteenth century. And if it ceases to be that, what will it be? In the days of the Stuarts, the fishing admirals and the Star Chamber, Newfoundland was nothing but a summer fishing station for the fleets of the merchants and gentlemen adventurers of the west of England. And that is what it will be again—a fishing station with no permanent settlement—if it ceases to be one of the world's great purveyors of cured fish of the first quality.

The inhabitants of hundreds of little coves, arms, harbors, tickles and bays strung around the rugged coast of England's oldest colony, are known to themselves and others as "noddies." The all-the-year-round dwellers on the coast of Labrador are known to the noddies and others as "livyers." The little gray cabins of the folk of the Newfoundland outports, clinging like nests between the brown barrens above and behind them and the rocky landwash below, are called "tilts." "Livyers" derives from "live-heres." The titles "noddies" and "tilts" are mysteries.

A simple, hardy and long-suffering people are the noddies; and when the big, able men of the big ports have been considered, along with their ways and works, and when all has been said, they, the toiling fishers and sealers of the little outports, remain the sinews and backbone of the island—the fishers and the fish they live by.

In the course of the last 30 years, there has been considerable activity of miners in Conception Bay, upon and in and under Belle Island—which consists entirely of a low-grade, but easily worked, iron ore—and of sawyers and choppers and rinders in the valleys of the big rivers, doing their share of producing the world's newsprint; and a little farming has always been done here and there, on a few favored spots of fertile ground. But these activities are side issues. The scraggy growths of spruce will soon be exhausted, the possibilities of mining and agriculture are strictly limited by nature. As in the beginning, so to the end, the work of the noddies is the catching and curing of fish.

It is a long story, an old story and a hard one—yes, and as heroic as old—the struggle through the generations of the folk of Newfoundland to garner the harvests of their coastal waters. Something beyond their control, and something of stubborn ignorance, have placed the noddies in harsh and comfortless situations both geographically and economically. They live hardily, harshly, perilously, in the pursuit of their livelihood; and even when the fish have been caught and cured,

(Continued on Page 16, Column 1)

FRENCH LINER, BIGGEST OF KIND, IS LAUNCHED

Expected to Make Atlantic Crossing in Less Than Five Days

ST. NAZAIRE, France, Oct. 29 (AP)—The new French liner Normandie, biggest of the passenger ships which sail the Atlantic, was launched today. Mme. Albert Lebrun, wife of the President, christened the vessel.

Thousands cheered as the ship slid down the ways and settled safely into the water. Then a choir sang "La Marseillaise."

The big ship, which will go into service in 1934, is 1020 feet long with a beam of 117 feet and a displacement of 73,000 gross tons. Her passenger capacity is 2132. When completed she will have cost $30,000,000.

President Lebrun was acclaimed by thousands as he drove to a banquet before the ceremony.

"The Normandie," he said, "will sail to the great United States, so near to us today, because more and more the same ideals, the same desires unite the hearts of two great peoples who aspire to a hand-clasp across the ocean."

The Normandie was designed to outclass in speed Germany's Bremen and Europa, Italy's Rex and Conte di Savoia, and surpass in size America's Leviathan and Britain's Majestic.

The French Line expects the Normandie to cross the Atlantic from Havre to New York, with a call at Plymouth, Eng., in well under five days.

Prohibition Facts

By DR. THOMAS N. CARVER

Professor of Economics
Harvard University

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

89—Do Laws Make Lawbreakers?

IN A certain sense they do; at least there could be no lawbreakers unless there were laws to break. Communists have been teaching for a long time that laws for the protection of property owners are the causes of such crimes as robbery and stealing. They support their position with rather more learning and discrimination than our wets show in supporting their contention that laws for the suppression of the drink trade are the causes of crime.

Plato contended, in his "Republic," that most of our troubles grew out of the institution of property. The leaders of the Bolsheviki are much more vehement and concise in their assertions of the same idea. The classic suggestion that the way to stop the picking of pockets was to abolish pockets is at least an improvement on the proposition that the way to stop the breaking of a law is to abolish the law.

If there is a great evil to be repressed, whether it be stealing or making money by spreading demoralizing habits, there must be laws to repress it. If the law results in lawbreaking, that is one of the costs which must be faced boldly. It is rather weak to back down and let the evil flourish because the law may be violated.

REICH PREPARES PART FUSION WITH PRUSSIA

Weimar Constitution to Be Drastically Altered by New Program

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Oct. 29—The deadlock between the Reich and Prussia over the administration of Germany's largest state was discussed with President von Hindenburg for an hour today by Herr Otto Braun, Prussian state Prime Minister, Herr Franz von Papen, Reich Chancellor, and Herr Meisner, the President's right-hand man.

Although the official report will only be issued later today, it is understood that formal sanction has been given to the appointment of Dr. Franz Bracht and Herr Popits as Reich cabinet ministers without portfolio to take over the administration of the Prussian Ministry of the Interior and the Finance Ministry, respectively.

But apparently last-minute interpretations of the Supreme Court decision in the case involving the Reich's dictatorial seizure of Prussian authority has blocked for the moment the Reich's effort to unite some of the Prussian ministries with those of the Reich. However, Baron Friedrich von Braun, Reich Minister of Agriculture, is to be named Agricultural Commissioner for Prussia, thus administering both offices at once.

Prof. (D. Kehler, University of Greifswald, is to be named Reich Commissioner for the Ministry of Culture, doing the actual direction, although under the Leipzig decision the regular Prussian Minister still nominally holds office.

Reich officials who hold executive authority in the state are to proceed to extensive simplification of the Prussian Government, including elimination of the Ministry of Public Welfare and the division of its functions among existing offices, as well as other changes.

Meanwhile the Bavarian Cabinet, in a telegram to President von Hindenberg, strongly criticizes the Reich's action in Prussia as interference with the constitutional status of the other states.

Meanwhile the Reich's Government plans to depart from the Wei-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

THE MONITOR INDEX

SATURDAY, OCT. 29, 1932

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10
News of Sports—Page 10
Financial News—Pages 14 and 15

FEATURES

We Go to Vote 1
Events Tonight 2
Radio Programs 4
Educational 8
Interior Decoration and Antiques 9
Book Reviews and Literary News 11
News of Art, Music and the Theater 12
The Home Forum 13
Observing the Wind
[With Danish Translation]
Daily Features 17
Editorials 18

THINGS PRESENT

You have heard, perhaps, that some modern investigators have placed the Garden of Eden in Irak. Before forming an opinion, read "The Garden of Eden?" on the Editorial page.

"Mickey Mouse" fans are invited to read "Art and the Animated Cartoon" on the Art, Music, and Theater page.

Do you ever have difficulty with your th's? In others words, are you always confident about "moths," "with," "oaths," "youths," "truths," etc.? It may pay you, then, to read "Better Speech for Busy People" on the Educational page.

We found more than a dozen errors in the "Editor's Puzzle." How many can you find? Daily Features page.

AND THINGS TO COME

Professor Carver uses just a trace of satire in his answer to the question: "Are wets really working for temperance?" See his Prohibition Facts on Monday.

The Rime-O-Grams next week (Monday, Wednesday, and Friday) are based on Animals of the Americas.

Monday, of course, brings the Children's page.

FRENCH INCLUDE UNITED STATES IN ARMS PLAN

Guarantees of Security Coupled With Advocacy of Conscript Forces

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Oct. 29—A proposal to dissolve all of the professional armies in Europe and replace them by militias or conscript forces on a smaller scale—this is the essence of the French disarmament plan outlined in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday by the French Prime Minister, M. Edouard Herriot, and approved by the overwhelming vote of 430 to 20.

Acceptance of this plan by France, however, is made subject to an imposing series of conditions, most of which have already been the object of such widespread and determined opposition as to make it clear that the French program offers little hope for real advance toward the goal of a general reduction in armaments. These conditions are:

That all military forces not organized on a basis of short-term conscription, such as the Reichswehr, should be dissolved, and that the police forces of all countries should be controlled.

That a system of international control should be organized, which should include the obligatory right of investigation.

Pact of Mutual Assistance

That to complete the treaty of Locarno a regional pact of mutual assistance should be concluded in such form that every European nation can adhere to it, that the collective force thus constituted should be sufficient to suppress aggression; this force should include specialized national troops immediately available and powerfully armed.

That the United States should accord the guarantees of security they themselves have envisaged.

That members of the League of Nations undertake to fulfill all of the obligations of Article 16 of the Covenant.

That arbitration should be compulsory for all states adhering to the Covenant.

If these conditions were to be accepted by other nations, M. Herriot announced that France would agree to reduce its period of compulsory military service which now stands at 12 months. The proposals, however, apply only to European land forces which means that professional armies would be authorized for those nations needing them to police colonial possessions.

Obligation to Consult

Reference to guarantees of security by the United States obviously refers to statements made by the American Secretary of State, Mr. Henry L. Stimson, to the effect that the United States Government regarded the Briand-Kellogg pact as an obligation to consult other nations in case of the menace of war, and that

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Railroads Facing Steel Purchases Of $2,000,000,000

NEW YORK, Oct. 29 (AP) — Mr. Robert P. Lamont, president of the American Iron & Steel Institute, and former Secretary of Commerce, today estimated that the railroads, which for two years have been buying less than normal requirements, will be obliged to place orders for $2,000,000,000 of steel, once they have sufficient earning power again to justify such buying.

"The railroads last year spent for maintenance and normal buying of rails, ties, rolling stock and other such items, $1,100,000,000 less than a 10-year average beginning with 1920," Mr. Lamont said. "Buying for the current year is, no doubt, at an even lower rate, so that there should be an accumulation of deferred maintenance and normal buying of something over $2,000,000,000.

In 1931, the Class 1 roads, as shown in the bureau of railway economics reports, spent $29,548,000 for new freight cars against $181,028,000 in 1930; $25,821,000 for locomotives against $88,494,000; $13,850,000 passenger cars against $44,791,000, and for miscellaneous equipment, $4,886,000 against $13,956,000.

In an effort to stimulate new buying of steel rails, the steel industry last week cut prices $3 a ton to a new basic rate of $40 a ton, the first reduction in a decade. To date, two fairly substantial rail orders have been placed, one for 4000 tons by the Lackawanna and one for 6000 tons by the Illinois Central.

Around-World Modern Odyssey Begun By Youngest Antarctic Explorer

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 29—Mr. Paul A. Siple, who at the age of 24 has already won the distinction of being the youngest member of an antarctic expedition and of having spent a winter on the South Polar continent, has started on another adventure—the first lap of a trip around the world. He left here on the American Trader, of the American Merchant Line, today, for London.

Mr. Siple is an Eagle Scout, a Sea Scout and an assistant scoutmaster. For two years he had a prominent part in the activities of the Byrd Antarctic Expedition of 1928-30 and Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd has invited him to accompany the party on a second trip to the South Polar continent, which is tentatively scheduled for next summer.

Following a visit in England, where he expects to meet Lord Baden-Powell, Chief Scout of the World and founder of the Boy Scout movement, Lord Hampton, chief commissioner of the British Boy Scouts Association, and Mr. Hubert Martin, director of the Boy Scouts International Bureau. Mr. Siple is scheduled to continue to Paris, Vienna, Moscow and other European centers before proceeding to northern Africa and thence to India and Siam.

Mr. Siple's home is in Erie, Penna. He was graduated in June, 1932, from Allegheny College and was awarded the Heckel prize in natural science for his thesis, "The Biological Report of the Byrd Expedition." He had completed his freshman year at college before leaving here for the Antarctic. On his return to the United States in 1930, he was credited with his second year for his work with the Byrd party and was also awarded a scholarship for his junior and senior years.

Defection From Big Parties In the Past Has Generally Spelled Political Disaster

Party Affiliation Believed Best for Average Voter, Although a Leaven of Thinking Groups Under Independent Banner Is Valued Asset

WE GO TO VOTE SERIES—*Last of Eighteen Articles*

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

Perhaps a quarter of a century ago, I had a very intimate friend in the person of Mayor Samuel Jones, of Toledo, known to the country at that time as "Golden Rule Jones" and to himself as "the man without a party."

The name by which he was known to others was derived from his methods of management of a moderate-sized manufacturing establishment which he maintained in Toledo. In every deal, his relations with customers, employees, and all with whom he had business association, were based upon the Golden Rule. His business thrived, as of course it would, and at a certain period when Toledo seemed to need something new in the way of an executive director, the professional politicians, foolishly as they afterward thought, nominated and elected him Mayor.

He did not long maintain friendly relations with the politicians. Almost immediately he manifested complete independence of the party which had elected him, both in the character of his appointments and in his executive policy. Among his appointees, by the way, was Brand Whitlock, whom he made city solicitor, and who afterward succeeded him for one or two terms as Mayor, ultimately becoming the famous United States Minister to Brussels during the World War.

Mr. Jones was unfaltering in his conviction that a man seriously desirous of contributing services of value to the community could attain his ends better by refraining from affiliation with any political party. Perhaps his theory was weakened somewhat by the fact that he secured his first nomination from a regular party and immediately used it to build up an organization of his own. It is quite true that that organization did not attain the dimensions of a real political party nationally, or even in the State, but in Toledo proper it was a political party, and a bigger one than either the Republican or Democratic.

In brief, although condemning the methods of permanent political organizations, Mayor Jones was forced to create an organization of his own, else his public services would have ended with his first term in office, and that term would have been largely one of impotence because of lack of political support.

I have always believed in affiliation with a political party, but even more strongly in sufficient individual independence to make one willing to vote against that party

(Continued on Page 10, Column 7)

CANADIAN WARNS OF CLASH AMONG ECONOMIC UNITS

Euler Criticizes Ottawa Agreements on Ground of Undue Nationalism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Oct. 29—In criticizing the Bennett Government's high tariff policy, as disclosed by the Canada-United Kingdom trade agreement, Mr. W. D. Euler, formerly Minister of National Revenue, declared:

"I yield place to none with respect to my own country. I place Canada first, but I do not think it in the interest of our own country or the other nations of the world that we should foster a narrow nationalism."

While the country would welcome all the good that might accrue from the trade treaties, it would not welcome anything that might cause retaliation from other countries or place Canadian trade under any handicap in respect to other countries, he stated.

"We have now the spectacle of almost every country in the world a high tariff country," continued Mr. Euler. "I can see in prospect the formation of three or four economic unities. There is the British Empire; then there is the United States, an empire within itself, with free trade among its 48 states and high tariffs against the outside world.

"There might even be an economic United States of Europe; and there is also the potential danger of Russia and the great nations of the East uniting in the same way. This might result in a final plunge into war and world suicide."

While admitting himself to be a "moderate protectionist," Mr. Euler believed that "high tariffs are an important factor in the present depression" and that "a reasonable internationalism is better. Coöperation is far better than competition."

Criticizing the agreement in detail, he said that some of the present tariffs were prohibitive, defeating their own object, for they produced a monopoly which in turn attracted the big American firms to establish branches.

He also pointed out that there was nothing in the agreement preventing the United Kingdom from giving free entry to goods from other countries outside the Empire and thus annulling the preference.

He protested against the extra 10 per cent duty placed on coal, and also the present imposts of the anti-dumping and exchange duties which, he said, placed a heavy burden on the shoulders of Canadian importers.

SMITH SPENDS PLEASANT HOUR WITH GOVERNOR

Says He Told Mr. Roosevelt All About His Recent New England Trip

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 29—It's "Al" and "Frank" now for a united Democracy. The last bit of patching on this segment of the body politic, whose breach had been left in fullest exposure since the Democratic Party named Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, instead of Mr. Alfred E. Smith, its standard-bearer, was accomplished in the Governor's study at the Executive Mansion last night.

At the Governor's invitation, Mr. Smith came over from the house of his daughter, Mrs. John A. Warner, where he was an overnight guest, to shake hands and talk over the campaign. They talked in the Governor's study for more than an hour and then submitted to an interview.

Asked what they had talked about, Mr. Smith said he had explained his New England trip to the Governor in great detail.

"I told him I was certain he would carry the states through which I passed—Connecticut, Massachusetts and Rhode Island," he continued. "I am satisfied that New Hampshire is all right. There is no question about New York. In New York City I am looking forward to at least 600,000 plurality and I believe that the Democratic ticket will carry upstate, or at least so hold down the Republican plurality that there will be a substantial Democratic state majority."

Mr. Smith was in Albany en route from Boston, where he sought to bring his cohorts of the Bay State into line for the national ticket, to Buffalo, where he will take the stump tonight in support of the gubernatorial candidacy of Col. Herbert H. Lehman and, so the Democratic national committee earnestly hopes, say another word for the national candidates. The next campaign speech scheduled for him is in Troy on Nov. 1.

The Governor and Mr. Smith are to appear together at the closing major rallies of the campaign in Brooklyn on Nov. 4 and at Madison Square Garden on Nov. 7. These Mr. Smith described as "the piece de resistance of the campaign."

Last night's meeting was the first between the two men, save on public occasions, since the national convention, and the Roosevelt forces are elated that the seal of harmony should have been placed on the party in ostensible fashion.

The Governor got off today for a quick dip into the doubtful Democratic territory of the northeast, confident that Mr. Smith's generous indorsement of his candidacy to Massachusetts and Rhode Island audiences yesterday has given him more than a little to go on in this area.

His trip will center on Boston Monday night, when he will speak in the same arena where 10,000 Smith Democrats assembled on Thursday night to hear "The Happy Warrior" urge his election. Whether Mr. Smith has taken the hustings too late to affect results on Nov. 8, no one can say with certainty, but there was no mistaking the Governor's conviction today that the ground had been royally prepared for his appearance there.

Groton, Mass., will be his overnight goal to pass the week-end with his two younger sons, Franklin D. and John, who are in school. En route he will speak briefly in eight Massachusetts cities and towns. For Monday, his tentative itinerary takes him as far north as Portland, Maine, with stops in 11 more towns of the Bay State and in five New Hampshire centers on his way back to Boston for his night speech.

HOOVER HITS INACCURACY OF OPPONENT

Calls Governor's Charge of Not Meeting Crash, 'Violation of Truth'

IMPLIES DEMOCRATS AIDED GOLD ATTACK

Would Roosevelt, He Asks at Indianapolis, Put Politics Into Supreme Court

By RICHARD L. STROUT

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ON BOARD HOOVER SPECIAL TRAIN, Oct. 29—The tumultuous cheers of the Indianapolis audience still rang in President Hoover's ears today as he sped homeward after delivering an address last night bristling with charges against his Democratic opponent.

It was the most direct, vigorous and slashing attack which President Hoover has made in the present campaign and probably in his career as a public official.

The enthusiasm which it evoked last night was reflected in further greetings at stops en route to Washington today.

At Clarksburg, W. Va., Mr. Hoover said he had seen retail hosiery advertisements showing that imported goods could be sold 30 to 40 per cent less than West Virginia products, because of depreciated foreign currency.

At Grafton he reviewed his efforts to aid the railroads.

An audience of around 20,000 in the big Butler University field house, six miles outside of the central part of Indianapolis, cheered itself hoarse as Mr. Hoover delivered his verbal blows, and repeatedly interrupted the speaker, who only waited until the noise subsided to continue his grim attack.

President Hoover charged Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt with "self-interested inexactitude," "violation of the truth," "evasions" and "generalities," with shifting his position on the tariff, and he termed the famous Roosevelt phase, a "new deal," in reality "a new shuffle."

Attacks Bonus Evasion

Mr. Hoover attacked Governor Roosevelt on the ground that he had not yet stated "fairly and squarely" his position on the bonus, and also for his interpolated reference to the Supreme Court in his Baltimore speech. He took up again the matters of the bonus, immigration, and the reconstruction program and the policy of making loans of American money abroad.

But more particularly, President Hoover made the following direct and personal charges against his Democratic opponent, to the vociferous applause of his delighted audience.

He charged Governor Roosevelt with broadcasting an almost "incredible violation of the truth" in declaring the Hoover Administration had done "absolutely nothing" between October, 1929, and December, 1931, to meet the financial crash; and cited seven specific major steps which the Hoover Administration had taken to meet the situation.

He charged that but for Democratic opposition, the reconstruction measures "would have put us on the road to recovery eight months ago, instead of having to await the adjournment of the Democratic House of Representatives."

President Hoover charged that some of Governor Roosevelt's campaign advisers had "sought to buy and withdraw large sums of gold" at the height of the financial crash "because of their belief that we could not maintain the gold reserves."

This charge attracted the deepest interest among political observers here who believe that the Republican managers may have damaging information against Democratic leaders to support this accusation. The information, it is believed, will be given out by President Hoover shortly, possibly in his Madison Square Garden speech.

Assails Roosevelt Tariff Shift

After laying down the proposition that the Smoot-Hawley tariff bill "is mainly devoted to increase of the farm tariffs," President Hoover charged that his opponent had been guilty of "the most startling shift in position by a presidential candidate in the midst of a political campaign in all recent political history" in connection with it. This referred to Governor Roosevelt's statement in his Baltimore speech Oct. 25 that he did not propose to reduce tariffs "on farm products."

If he didn't propose to reduce farm tariff, Mr. Hoover argued, then all his protestations against Republican alleged high tariffs amounted to nothing.

Basing his declaration on Governor Roosevelt's alleged shift, or "reshuffle" on the tariff matter, President Hoover declared, amid cheers:

"I myself am taking heart over this debate. If it could be continued long enough, I can drive him from every solitary position he has taken in this campaign. They are all equally untenable. Perhaps I could get him to declare himself upon other evasions and generalities. But even on the tariff, he perhaps remembers the dreadful position of the chameleon on the Scotch plaid."

Mr. Hoover devoted his last two major charges against Governor Roosevelt to the subjects of American loans abroad, and the Roosevelt remark on the Supreme Court. The President quoted verbatim from a bond-selling prospectus issued by the Federal International Banking Com-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 1)

POMP TO MARK BOSTON HORSE SHOW CLOSING

Ribbons and Prizes Are to Be Awarded at Final Contests

With the pomp and pageantry of a state occasion, the fourth annual Boston Horse Show closes at the Boston Garden this evening.

The majestic strains of Elgar's coronation march, "Pomp and Circumstance," would be a fitting theme for the Garden band as kings of the equine world mince-step into mid-ring for the much coveted ribbons and costly plate which have lured horses from four nations into a week of sparkling competition.

Tonight's climax promises to combine the glittering ceremony of the changing of a king's horse guard, and the thrilling expectancy when a field of 3-year-olds files to the post, as royalty of the road and turf pass in review.

Five $1000 stakes and other cash prizes will be distributed tonight, while the outstanding event—the international military class—will be staged for the President's Trophy. The United States Army Horse Show team, Canadian, Irish Free State and French Army teams will compete for the costly gold flagon, donated by Mr. Louis K. Liggett, president of the Boston Horse Show.

Tonight's events in order: $1000 Roadster Stake; $1000 Hackney Harness Pony Stake; commercial vehicle and draft horse class; $1000 Heavy Harness Stake; International Military Trophy; pony four-in-hand; $1000 Five Gaited Saddle Stake; and $1000 Hunter Stake.

Winners at yesterday afternoon's performances: Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Untermeyer's Ulick, Eastern Horse Club Plate for hunters; Mr. and Mrs. William C. Cox's Cassilus Mighty's Mite and Glenavon Little King, pony tandems; Miss Jane Bancroft's Minute Man, five-gaited saddle horse; Miss Jeanne Nehrbas's Tiptoe-Thru-the-Tulips, lady's three-gaited saddle horses; Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Cassell's and Miss Audrey Thomas's Dark Mystery and Dark Cloud, three-gaited saddle pairs; Seaton Hackney Farm's Seaton Pippin, hackney harness horses; Seaton Hackney Farm's Seaton Pippin, Haddon Fascination and Seaton Mistletoe, three harness horses; and Mr. R. S. McLaughlin's Red Tape, Jacobs's Hill Hunt Plate for lady's hunter.

Last night's winners: Miss Jane Bancroft's Treasure Box, saddle ponies; Cassilis Farm's Miss Freda, lady's harness ponies; Ard Righ Hunter Stable's Longacre, Norfolk Hunt Plate, corinthian class; Mrs. Locke Brown's park four-in-hand; Jane's Place's Mountain Echo, three-gaited saddlers; Groton Hunt Club, Myopia Hunt Plate for hunt teams; Mr. Locke Brown's Spray of the Sea, junior five-gaited saddler, and the United States Army Horse Show Team's Ugly, International Military Stake.

B. U. TO MEET OXFORD IN UNUSUAL DEBATE

A debate between two teams composed of one Boston University man and one Oxford University, Eng., representative on each side will be radiocast over Station WNAC Nov. 3 at 3:30 p. m. The question of the debate will be "Resolved: That Socialism Has Failed to Meet the Challenge of the Present Economic Situation." No decision will be awarded because the match is scheduled as a split contest.

Mr. Everett D. Hartwell of Brattleboro, Vt., veteran Boston University debater, and Mr. A. J. Ervine of Oxford will uphold the affirmative, while Mr. Geoffrey Masterman Wilson, past president of the Oxford Union Debating Society, and an unnamed Boston University debater, will uphold the negative side. The Boston University team has been undefeated in its last 20 intercollegiate contests.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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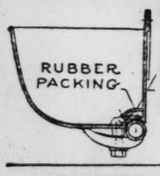

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Theaters

Boston Stage Notes

"The Green Pastures" comes to the conclusion of its long run at the Colonial tonight.

Milton Aborn's "Pinafore" and "Trial by Jury" will be succeeded at the Hollis next week by the fourth Gilbert and Sullivan bill of the engagement, the seldom revived "Patience."

The sumptuous Ziegfeld "Show Boat" enters Monday on the second week of its stay at the Shubert. It will be followed on Nov. 7 by the new operetta, "The Dubarry," with Grace Moore of the Metropolitan Opera in the leading rôle.

The American Theater Society will present as its fourth production of the season, at the Plymouth next Monday, a new play by Arthur Goodrich called "The Perfect Marriage." Edith Barrett, Fay Bainter and Walter Gilbert are in the cast.

Next Friday evening, the operetta based on "Cyrano de Bergerac" will come into the Colonial, with George Houston and Gladys Baxter heading the cast.

The San Carlo Opera Company will begin a two-weeks engagement at the Boston Opera House Nov. 7.

The German film, "The Flute Concert of Sanssouci," will be succeeded on Monday at the Fine Arts Theater by the French film comedy, "The Dressmaker of Luneville."

Charles Hackett, formerly of the Chicago Opera, has been engaged for the leading rôle in the Lehár operetta, "The Land of Smiles," which will open at the Shubert Dec. 26.

The fifth play in the American Theater Society's subscription season will be "Whistling in the Dark," with Ernest Truex, opening Nov. 14 at the Plymouth.

THOMAS URGES FEDERATION OF WORLD STATES

Socialist Leader Speaker Before Boston Foreign Policy Association

Mr. Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for President, called for a complete reversal of the nation's foreign policy to avert war, in an address at the first luncheon discussion of the Boston branch of the Foreign Policy Association today at the Copley-Plaza.

Confining his discussion of peace to the realm of international relations, Mr. Thomas gave the Socialist formula for world peace as a federation of coöperative commonwealths. It is when some other concept of human solidarity in the struggle for life and security and beauty is substituted for absolute nationalism that we have the ideological basis for peace, he continued.

"The idea must be carried over into organization," Mr. Thomas declared. "An interpendent world requires world organization. That does not mean an end of national organization or an overpowering world state. It does mean that in addition to our none too effective machinery for preventing war, we must rapidly develop machinery to deal on a world scale with such matters as the allocation of raw materials, the exchange of goods and the fiscal system."

Economic Conferences

The speaker recommended a world economic conference to consider interallied debts, not only in relation to German reparations which already have been tolerably well dealt with, he said, but also world trade and world disarmament. Forgiveness of debts might well be used even at this late date, Mr. Thomas said, to hasten disarmament and to restore a general healthy trade.

Dwelling further on disarmament, the Socialist candidate stated that it is reasonable to expect it as part of a great program of friendly relations and it is more reasonable to expect complete disarmament than an impossible parity.

"The case for disarmament in a poverty stricken world is partly economic," Mr. Thomas continued. "In the interest of economy, common sense and true education, we should end the waste of public funds on military education in high schools and colleges, which does not train soldiers but does instill a dangerous acceptance of militarism among the youth of America. All of these things seem to me for the present more important than joining either the World Court or the League of Nations. Indeed, they would make an atmosphere in which our membership in those bodies would be far more productive of good."

Mr. Roland S. Morris, former Ambassador to Japan, spoke on Democratic Foreign Policy, and interpreted the general attitude of the Democratic Party toward the present problems of international life.

Only by World Action

Mr. Morris agreed with President Hoover that "we are battling with a world economic depression and said that it can be corrected only by international action." The former Ambassador said that Woodrow Wilson saw this and tried to forestall it by establishing instrumentalities of international action.

"There are three things we must do," Mr. Morris continued, "restudy and reduce the so-called intergovernmental war debts; lower the barriers put to international trade of every kind by high vexatious tariffs and by administrative regulations; and we must reorganize the world's monetary systems to meet present-day conditions."

Mr. Christian A. Herter, member of the Massachusetts General Court, defended the Republican stand on foreign policies. He said that the Democrats fully approve all but a few of the nation's present foreign practices. He cited President Hoover's trip to South America, the League of Nation conferences, Mr. Stimson's consultations and the signing of the Pact of Paris, which, he said, all had the approval of the Democrats.

Mr. Herter criticized Gov. Roosevelt's speeches on the tariff, one question on which the Democrats are not in accord with the Republicans, and declared that it was evident the candidate knew little about it.

Coming to Shubert

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Grace Moore, Metropolitan Opera Soprano, Who Takes the Title Rôle in "The Dubarry," Which Opens in Boston Nov. 7.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Closing night, Boston Horse Show, Boston Garden, 8.

B. U. Sargent School of Physical Education: Sophomore show and hop, school gymnasium, 6 Everett Street, Cambridge, 8.

Tremont Temple: Socialist party political rally, Mr. Norman Thomas, chief speaker, 8.

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street): High school dance, Lee Auditorium, 8.

Boston Speech Improvement Class Teachers' Association: Anniversary dinner meeting, Parker House, 6:30.

Massachusetts Grand Assembly, Order of Rainbow for Girls: Dance, Brown Hall, New England Conservatory of Music, Huntington Avenue, 8.

Boston Food Fair, auspices Retail Grocers' Association, Horticultural Hall, until 10, through Nov. 5.

Wellesley College: Student society pledge dinners, at surrounding inns.

Theaters

Colonial—"The Green Pastures," 8:15.

Hollis—"Pinafore" and "Trial by Jury," 8:15.

Fine Arts—"Das Flötenkonzert von Sanssouci," film. At 1:23, 3:27, 5:31, 7:34, 9:39 p. m.

Shubert—"Show Boat," 8:30.

State—"Smilin' Through," film, at 12:00, 2:25, 4:50, 7:20, 9:50 p. m.

Concerts to Come

Sunday afternoon, Oct. 30, in Symphony Hall, concert by Fritz Kreisler.

Sunday evening, Oct. 30, in Jordan Hall, concert by Frank Scarpetti, baritone; Helen Norwood, soprano; Arthur Feller, tenor; Elvira Baratta, soprano; Bernard Starn, accompanist.

Monday afternoon, Oct. 31, at the Hotel Statler, lecture-recital by Dr. Walter Damrosch.

Wednesday evening, Nov. 2, in Jordan Hall, concert by Samuel Gardner, violinist and Felix Fox, pianist.

Thursday evening, Nov. 3, in Sanders Theater, Cambridge, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Friday afternoon, Nov. 4, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Saturday evening, Nov. 5, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Sunday afternoon, Nov. 6, in Symphony Hall, Concert by Maxim Karolik, tenor.

Monday afternoon, Nov. 7, at the Hotel Statler, lecture-recital by Walter Damrosch.

Monday evening, Nov. 7, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Friday afternoon, Nov. 11, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Friday evening, Nov. 11, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Jacqueline Rosial, soprano.

Saturday morning, Nov. 12, in Jordan Hall, Guy Maier's "Musical Journeys."

Saturday evening, Nov. 12, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

EVENTS SUNDAY

Free public lecture on Christian Science, by Mr Bicknell Young, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Malden; Church Edifice, Main and Spring Streets, Malden, 3:30.

Symphony Hall: Community Church meeting; Dr. Edward Howard Griggs, speaker, preceded by musical program, 10:30.

Women's mass meeting, auspices W. C. T. U. and Civic Committee of Dudley Street Baptist Missionary Society, address, "Woman Patriot—America Calls for You," by Miss L. Grace Matheson, Dudley Street Baptist Church, 3.

Suburban Stamp and Curio Club of Boston: Exhibition, Boston Public Library, through Nov. 6.

Washington Bicentennial services, First Methodist Episcopal Church, Temple Street, Beacon Hill, 10:45 and 7:30.

Boston Public Library: Concert by Chancel Choir, Mr. Arthur Lee and Miss Ruth Jacobs, directors, 3:30; song recital in costume by Miss Ethel S. Russell, soprano, 8; both events, lecture hall, Boylston Street. Open to public.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum: Concert by Miss May Taylor, soprano; Mr. George Millrood, violinist; and Mr. Samuel Gardiner, accompanist; Fenway Court, 2. Program as follows:

La Romanesca ..... Achron
Fugue ..... Tartini-Kreisler

MR. MILLROOD

Ma bien aimée ..... Boëllmann
Rispetto, No. 4 ..... Wolf-Ferrari
Incantesimo ..... Bettinelli

MISS TAYLOR

Sonate No. 1, Opus 12 ..... Beethoven
Allegro con brio
Tema con Variazioni
(Andante con moto)
Rondo

MR. MILLROOD

Thrush in the Moonlight ..... Tonnelé
London Bridge ..... Buzzi-Peccia
I hear, I see ..... Gretchaninoff

MISS TAYLOR

EVENTS MONDAY

Boston Food Fair, auspices Retail Grocers' Association, Horticultural Hall, 1 to 10 p. m., through Nov. 5.

Boston Ministers' meeting, Church of New Jerusalem, 11.

Boston Universalist Ministers' meeting, Church of the Redemption, Boylston and Ipswich Streets, 10:30.

First lecture in series on current events, by Mrs. Jackson Fleming, benefit Elizabeth Peabody House, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 11.

First in series of three dramatic music recitals by Mr. Walter Damrosch, benefit New England Medical enter, Hotel Statler, 3:30.

Baptist Ministers' Conference, address, "The Present Political Situation," by Dr. Harold Major and Dr. Quay Rosselle, Chapman Hall, 10:30.

Old South Chapter, D. A. R.: Luncheon bridge, Richardson Shop, 192 Boylston Street, 12:30.

Exhibition of music and musical toys, auspices Library Branch, Cambridge Home Information Center, Miss Cannon's Shop, 20 Brattle Street, through Nov. 1.

Suburban Stamp and Curio Club of Boston: Exhibit, Boston Public Library, through Nov. 6.

Children's Museum of Boston: Lecture, "Egypt Old and New," 10:30; Senior Indian Lore Club meeting, 4; Olmsted Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily 9 to 5, Sundays, 1:30 to 5.

Wellesley College: Readings by Mr. Chauncey Brewster Tinker from his works, Billings Hall, Wellesley, 4:40.

Theaters

State—"Smilin' Through," film, at 12:00, 2:25, 4:50, 7:20, 9:50 p. m.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days except Mondays from 9 to 5, Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Paine Collection of Chelsea Porcelains; Ship Models; Eighteenth Century Continental Silver; Fifteenth Century German and Netherlands Engravings.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets, Copley Square—Second group hanging of members' work. Through Oct. 29.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—French and Dutch paintings of nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Also etchings by Bauer. Through Oct. 29.

Society of Arts and Crafts, 9 Park Street—Exhibition by Textile Weavers' Guild. Through Nov. 5.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Fanciful designs in line and water color, by Alfred Sevigny. Through Oct. 29.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Wood engravings in color of the nineteenth century; Japanese prints of Hiroshi Yoshida. Through month of October.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Annual fall members' exhibition.

Copley Art Store, 607 Boylston Street—Recent etchings by Louis Icart.

Scherver Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

Gardner Gallery, 590 Boylston Street—Sculptures by Karl F. Skoog. Through Nov. 6.

Grace Horne's Galleries, 446 Stuart Street—Paintings by Helen C. Stein, water colors by Elizabeth Lee, metal sculptures by Erica Karawina. Through Nov. 5.

Casson Galleries, 573 Boylston Street—English sporting paintings and prints.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and slightly warmer tonight and Sunday; fresh westerly winds.

Maine: Partly cloudy tonight and Sunday; slowly rising temperature in north and east portions.

New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Partly cloudy tonight and Sunday; warmer tonight.

Vermont: Cloudy tonight and Sunday, possibly with light rain in north portion; warmer tonight.

Massachusetts: Partly cloudy tonight and Sunday; warmer in northwest portion tonight and in east portion Sunday.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong northwest shifting to southwest over south portion; partly overcast weather tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	48	58	Montreal	34	50
Bismarck	24	36	Nantucket	48	58
Boston	46	56	New Orleans	60	72
Buffalo	46	50	New York	48	56
Calgary	22	28	Norfolk, Va.	46	58
Charleston	62	66	North Platte	20	56
Chicago	42	56	Philadelphia	44	58
Cincinnati	52	54	Phoenix, Ariz.	56	86
Denver	24	64	Pittsburgh	44	50
Eastport, Me.	36	54	Portland, Me.	44	54
Hatteras	56	62	Raleigh	46	60
Honolulu, T. H.	...	82	St. Louis	42	66
Tp.m. Oct. 28	76	...	St. Paul	36	56
Helena, Mont.	24	36	Salt Lake City	38	58
Huron, S. D.	30	48	San Francisco	52	74
Jacksonville	66	70	Santa Fe, N.M.	30	60
Kansas City	36	72	Seattle	48	50
Key West	78	84	Tampa	64	78
Los Angeles	58	80	Washington	42	56
Memphis	56	72	Wichita, Kan.	34	72
Miami, Fla.	74	82	Williston, N.D.	18	32

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Oct. 29.
B—Maximum Oct. 28.

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WINANT APPROVES MERRIMACK BRIDGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 29—Erection of a steel bridge over the Merrimack River on the Daniel Webster Highway at the lower entrance to Concord was approved by Gov. John G. Winant and the Executive Council yesterday. The matter was presented to Governor Winant by Mayor Robert W. Brown and Mr. Fred W. Lang. Commissioner of Public Works. Work will begin as soon as the proposal has received federal sanction.

Money for the project will come from the federal allotment of $600,000 to New Hampshire. A third of the money for construction will provide work for the unemployed.

ECONOMY LEAGUE ADDS TO MEMBERSHIP

Growing into an organization of 42,339 members since its formation three months ago, the Massachusetts State Branch of the National Economy League is held to symbolize the force of public sentiment against the continued piling up of taxes.

Mr. Frederick C. Munroe, vice-chairman of the local branch, reported the receipt of 9537 contributions during the three months, some of them in excess of $25. This occurred, he pointed out, in spite of the fact that the league has made no direct effort to obtain funds.

CURTIS RESIGNS PRESIDENCY

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 28 (AP)—At the regular monthly meeting of the board of directors of the Curtis Publishing Company today, Mr. Cyrus H. K. Curtis resigned as president and was elected chairman of the board of directors. Mr. Curtis, at 82, wishes to be relieved of the cares and details of active management. Mr. George H. Lorimer, editor of the Saturday Evening Post and first vice-president of the company, was elected president, and Mr. Walter D. Fuller, first vice-president.

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SPLITTING JOBS IS CALLED NEW WAY TO CUT PAY

Share-Work-Plan, Writer Says, Will Work Hardship to Worker

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 29—Sharp criticism of the "share-the-work" plan, which is being advocated by government officials and industrial leaders as an unemployment relief measure, is contained in an article on "A Communistic Form of Wage Control," appearing in the November issue of the Railroad Trainman, official journal of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen.

The plan was called "nothing but a 'stagger' system of employment, which already is in too extensive operation in many industrial concerns." The article states further that it is a disguised form of wage cutting which will have far more serious consequences than the ordinary wage cut.

"If the six-hour day is forced upon the workers now working eight hours a day," the article says, "and a corresponding reduction in pay is made, the actual fact is that that worker has suffered a 25 per cent wage reduction. It is inconceivable that any employer would have the temerity to exact a 25 per cent wage reduction from employees who already have had serious reductions in incomes. Yet, the 'share-the-work' plan accomplishes this result under a new name and style."

Another adverse effect of the plan both upon labor and the economic system, the article points out, is its promise that reduction of hours will be only temporary and not a permanent change in industry. If business improves, more men will not be employed, but the hours will be increased in each individual establishment, bringing conditions back exactly to the point where they are today, with wages and salaries "viciously reduced."

"It will then be argued," the paper explains, "that employees have enjoyed a wage increase by virtue of the increase in their hours of work and employers will be inclined to regard that a sufficient wage increase, even though it would bring us back only to present wage levels.

"The 'share-the-work' plan is, therefore, an ingenious device for further reducing wages from their present low levels without making the impression that it is an actual wage cut and without incurring any obligation to increase the basic wage rate upon the return of improved economic conditions.

"Share-the-work plan supporters contend that application of this form of wage cutting would give the workers a new feeling of security through addition of workers. The writer of the article in the Railroad Trainman, however, believes that the thing that will impress the worker under this form of wage lowering is that his weekly pay envelope will be greatly reduced."

The paper points out that the new measure cannot be regarded as a remedy for existing economic conditions because it does nothing to restore the purchasing power of the masses, and fails to recognize the fundamental cause of a business downfall, which grows out of the greatly increased efficiency of the worker without a just increase in his compensation.

Boston Art Notes

Fine Arts Theater

A new name appears on the exhibition bulletins, to wit, that of Mr. Sol Wilson, whose water colors are on view in the lobby of the Fine Arts Theater.

A cursory glance will indicate that Mr. Wilson is an artist of new and interesting trends, that he is not content with one solution of a painting problem, but ponders anew with each picture, sets new difficulties for himself, and enjoys the very obstacles which make the job difficult.

Looking further, we find Mr. Wilson conveying to the picture not only carefully thought out formal relations but imparting besides an emotional tone. His colors and simplifications become instruments for transmitting moods and states of mind.

To return to the formal element, Mr. Wilson establishes depth and solidity in his pictures by emphasizing their existence in planes, blocks of color not too sensitively articulated. The consolidation of these parts is brought about by astute arrangement, for the artist does not take his cue from nature, but tries to invent some new device whereby he can make the picture exist in space and touch the imagination of the onlooker.

Harbor scenes, fishing scenes, quite modest subjects make up the repertoire of the painter, who manages, through his simple methods, to give airiness, freedom, vitality, to his pictures.

Washingtoniana

A series of 20 etchings illustrating "The Life of Washington" are on view at Goodspeed's Book Shop on Ashburton Place. The George Washington Memorial Association enlisted the energies of 20 outstanding etchers who had the coöperation of historians to establish the authenticity of the details. The collection is on view synchronously in a number of large American cities. D. A.

Rainbow Order Installs Officers

Officers of the Massachusetts Grand Assembly, Order of the Rainbow Girls, were installed today at a brilliant ceremony in Brown Hall, at the New England Conservatory. Approximately 400 persons attended the ceremony. The election was held this morning.

The officers chosen included: Grand Worthy Adviser, Miss Dorothy G. Fritzsche; Associate Grand Worthy Adviser, Miss Ruby M. Churchill; Grand Charity, Anna F. Turner; Grand Hope, Violet J. Green; Grand Faith, Doris Field; Grand Recorder, Lillian E. Hollis; Grand Treasurer, Janith C. Finlayson; Grand Chaplain, Stella I. Crowell, and Grand Drill Leader, Dorothy Leister.

The annual meeting of the assembly opened yesterday, and last night candidates from all parts of New England were initiated into the order. Mr. Morgan T. Ryan, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, spoke at the ceremony as a representative of Gov. Joseph B. Ely. The Rev. Seth Rogers Brooks, First Parish Church, Malden, was the guest speaker at this morning's meeting. A dance tonight will close the two-day session.

Motion Pictures

Still "Smilin' Through"

Under a marquillage of rose-petal prettiness, "Smilin' Through," Miss Jane Cowl's former drama of tears and treacle, comes revivified and pictorially extended (but pretty much its old self at heart) to the screen, and is presented simultaneously at Loew's State and Orpheum Theaters this week.

The luminous Mr. Leslie Howard lends his lambent glow to the part of John Carteret, whose early love-tragedy embitters his own life and casts its long shadow over the lives of younger lovers. In the flashbacks which show the scenes of youthful happiness, he is at his most poetical best, although he does extraordinarily well (in spite of his disdain for America's Screenland) as the good but grumpy older man. Miss Norma Shearer, of whom even the amateur moviegoer has heard tell, assumes effectively the dual rôle of the romantic Moonyeen Clare (who in later scenes glides insubstantially across the picture), and Kathleen, her niece. This Kathleen of war time, by the way, wears the very latest 1933 wide-shouldered model and other smart numbers during all her distresses. Miss Shearer excels in the florescent costuming and embowered love scenes of the remoter period. Then there is Mr. Frederic March, also popularly approved, who gets a relieving amount of bite into his portrait of Kenneth Wayne, the returned soldier, disabled and disillusioned, and as Geoffrey Wayne, the villain of the flashback era. As the pre-war Kenneth, he is a likable young American, and it is amusing when Miss Shearer (of Hollywood) tries to teach him to Speak British.

It is a pleasure to watch Mr. O. P. Heggie's sure, simple technique as Dr. Owen. Miss Beryl Mercer, Mr. David Torrence and Mr. Ralph Forbes are familiar figures who let their lights shine even in minor parts.

"Smilin' Through," with an idea or two from "Peter Ibbetson," and a thought or more from "Outward Bound," is a garden-sprigged serving of vicarious romance. Mr. Sidney Franklin is the director.

"Trees and Flowers," the Walter Disney animated color print, discussed so refreshingly by Mr. Sherburne in the Monitor recently, is now on view at these theaters, and as a precursor of cinematic progress, especially worthy of attention.

M. L.

FRAUD ALLEGED IN RELIEF ACTIVITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Oct. 29—Mr. Roland Starks, one of the two opposition members returned in the general election, has been arrested on a charge of having fraudulently signed receipts for relief rations. He was formally arraigned last night on 17 counts and was released on bail of $10,000.

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NO POLL VOTES CHANGED DIGEST EDITOR ASSERTS

Accuses Radiocaster With Putting 'Roorback' on the Air

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 28 — The New York Stock Exchange has before it today a complaint by Mr. William Seaver Woods, editor of the Literary Digest, that the brokerage house of Winthrop, Mitchell & Co., a large New York firm, had sent out over its wires an old-fashioned political "roorback" to the effect that 35,000 persons who voted for Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt in the Digest's nation-wide presidential poll had written the publication to change their votes to President Hoover.

Mr. Woods, in a statement last night, charged that this report was taken up by the Chicago headquarters of the Republican National Committee and radiocast by Mr. William Hard, a political commentator and friend of the President.

The term "roorback" had its origin in 1844 in the publication of an extract purporting to be from Roorback's "tour through the western and southern states in 1836," to the detriment of James K. Polk, candidate for President. Webster's dictionary defines it as "a defamatory falsehood published for political effect."

Save for this last-minute emprise, brokers' market circulars have been markedly nonpartisan since the stock exchange warning against violent political utterances following the Maine elections in September, when the Democratic victory was accompanied by a sharp break of the stock market, generally attributed in these quarters to the Maine results. Many market circulars declared at that time that a national victory for the Democrats would retard the return of better times.

Mr. Woods said that the brokerage firm had recanted the "roorback" which went out to its branch houses on Oct. 15 but that the canard had been radiocast a week later.

"It need scarcely be said," Mr. Woods' statement said "that the Literary Digest would be more anxious than any brokerage house or radio broadcaster to tell the public of such a fact, if it were true, as it is jealous of the accuracy of its own poll.

"It only needs to be added that up to the time the falsehood was launched the Digest had not received a single letter asking that a vote be changed."

In the additional Digest poll figures in 10 cities made public yesterday Governor Roosevelt leads with 56,148 votes, as compared with President Hoover's 29,785. The Roosevelt majority, according to the poll, ranges from a bare 55 in Duluth, Minn., to 8803 in Pittsburgh.

Educator Interprets Knut Hamsun, Classifying His Prose Writings

The prose writings of Knut Hamsun, always provocative of literary discussion, were the better understood for the audience which listened last night at Phillips Brooks House, Harvard University, to an interpretive exposition of them by Prof. Josef Wiehr, Professor of German at Smith College, who introduced his subject with an amused observation that he would touch only barely on the author's poetry and leave the plays severely alone, allowing it to be assumed that the prose was enough and more for one man to attempt to deal with in an evening.

Professor Wiehr is a chunky, ruddy man with something of the piercing gaze of Hamsun himself, and with a curl in his own speech which sounds more Norse than Teutonic. Speaking to a visitor before the lecture, he raced over the course he would take before his audience later, but with an astonishing ease and compactness of expression, as if his subject were a many-cubicled house, and he knew precisely where to put his fingers on every scrap of information with his eyes shut.

The prose writing of Hamsun is divided, he said, into three groups. The first reveals Hamsun himself. His main characters are all individualist. All poets in their way too, not by calling or temperament, it is true, but all exceedingly sensitive, unpractical and behaving so that the inevitable result is a sort of failure.

Later, in "The Dreamer," which is inadequately translated, Professor Wiehr thought, the author has a change of attitude and his main character is shown as an individual of high imaginative power but great practicality, who succeeds in life and, what is more, in love.

Hamsun then turns to the "Nordland," for his "Benoni" and "Rosa," here describing life on an estate of the mid-nineteenth century, Benoni is successful. He is not of a particularly poetical nature. He is, with Mack, another main character, a grotesque, of exaggerated action and impulse. But in this novel, as well as fine characterization, there is an excellent picture of conditions as they were at the time, a patriarchal form of existence, with Mack the sole ruler of the community, a sympathetic man on the one hand, and a shrewd and selfish man on the other.

When the speaker got around to the writing of Hamsun which has grown out of the six years he spent in the United States, he pointed out that it had been fragmentary, snatches of short story and sketches which showed him a profound individualist, who despised democracy and had no esteen for the United States. On occasion he had allowed to show through the fabric of a story his fixed belief that existence in the United States tends to rob a man of his own soul. There might be some hope for the second or third generation of people who came from older civilizations as immigrants, but for the immigrants themselves, they were a lost people.

MRS. POLING TO TELL OF HOOVER'S FEATS

Mrs. Daniel A. Poling, active member of an active family, will devote her address, to be given at Tremont Temple next Tuesday night, to expounding the accomplishments of President Hoover. The mass meeting has been arranged by Massachusetts women with the support of the local branch of the Allied Forces for Prohibition.

While Dr. Poling, chairman of Allied Forces, campaigns in the West and South, Mrs. Poling campaigns in the East. Other speakers at the meeting, to be held at 8 p. m., will be Mrs. Anna C. M. Tillinghast, immigration commissioner at Boston, and Dr. J. Whitcomb Brougher. A musical program has been arranged.

PITTSBURGH SCREW & BOLT

Pittsburgh Screw & Bolt Corporation reports for the quarter ended Sept. 30 net loss of $187,801 after taxes, depreciation, interest, etc., compared with net loss of $127,502 in the September quarter of 1931. Nine months' net loss was $621,727, compared with a net loss of $208,354 in the first nine months of 1931.

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WOMEN VISION SEAT IN CABINET OF PRESIDENT

From Sewing Bee to High Political Office Spanned Within a Century

By COLTON G. MORRIS
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

From the sewing circle to the President's Cabinet in 100 years!

That may sound like a dream. But present political conditions indicate not only the possibility but probability of such an achievement for American women. It was only a century ago when women expressed their opinions to a small group at the weekly sewing bee. This was one of the few rights or privileges enjoyed by women of the days when hoop skirts were in flower.

Today, the opinion of women is so significant that many believe the outcome of a presidential election rests entirely within their hand. The importance of women has increased to such an extent that it is also believed they soon will hold places in the President's cabinet.

As millions of women—the last census estimates 35,886,557 potential women voters compared with 37,056,757 men voters—are forming their personal political opinions and deciding to whom they shall give their vote, few perhaps appreciate the struggle that made effective this gigantic woman force.

Battle for Suffrage

Amid the tumult of the campaign by national, state and city office seekers, there is a woman who gladly pauses to recount the successful battle for woman suffrage, its present benefits and future effect upon America. She is Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, daughter of Lucy Stone, the "morning star of the woman's rights movement." Miss Blackwell herself was an active worker in the suffrage siege and today is still working to give woman a higher place in American life.

It was only a few years less than a century ago when women were little more than slaves to their husbands, with hardly any recognition in political, philanthropic or other kinds of community and national activities. They were shut out from all colleges, and there was not a single free public high school for girls. A woman could not speak in public. There were no organizations of women except various church groups. All a married woman's property and earnings belonged to her husband. In most states he had a legal right to beat her. Women were excluded by public opinion from all but a few poorly paid occupations.

The present high status of women in national and international affairs is far from what it will be eventually, Miss Blackwell said in an interview with The Christian Science Monitor. She went as far as to say that she would not be surprised if a woman sometime should hold the Presidency of the United States. She declared that even now there was more than one qualified for that position, citing Jane Addams as an example.

The Woman Suffrage Amendment, which became operative in 1920, is too recent an enactment to necessitate a detailed history here, but a few of the early facts stand out in sharp contrast with conditions at this election time.

Studied Greek

Lucy Stone converted Susan B. Anthony to "the cause" in 1850, and Julia Ward Howe some years later. The first Massachusetts woman to take a college degree, she studied Greek and read the Bible in the original to ascertain whether the texts concerning the subjection of women to men had been correctly translated.

The pioneer suffragist began lecturing for women's rights in 1847 from the pulpit of her brother Bowman's church at Gardner, Mass. That was the year before the first local woman's rights convention and from that time on she spoke upon the subject at every opportunity. Interest in women's rights grew steadily, stimulated largely by Lucy Stone's inspiring lectures. At the close of the anti-slavery convention in Boston in the spring of 1850, nine women gathered in an anteroom at Lucy's suggestion and as a result of their efforts, the first National Woman's Rights Convention was held in Worcester, Mass., on Oct. 23, 1850.

The first time Lucy Stone spoke in West Brookfield, where she was born on a farm on which she did chores as a girl, her father is said to have sat in the audience with his elbow on his knee and chin in hand, holding his head down with a senese of shame. But when he heard how well she talked, his feeling changed. In after years he said to her, "You were right and I was wrong."

After traveling over the country organizing state and local groups the first suffragist came back to Boston and founded the Woman's Journal, which was almost entirely devoted to the campaign to get equality for women. It contained national and international suffrage, political, social, economic and industrial news.

For nearly half a century, the paper was a tower of strength to the women's rights cause. Mrs. Mary A. Livermore was called on from Chicago to be its first editor, with Lucy Stone on the editorial staff. The other members were William Lloyd Garrison and T. W. Higginson. The inaugural issue was published Jan. 8, 1870. The salutatory was written by Julia Ward Howe. A quotation from the editorial follows:

"We must work as those who have power, for we have faith, and faith is power. We implore our sisters, of whatever kind or degree, to make common cause with us, to lay down all partisan warfare and organize a peaceful Grand Army of the Republic of Women. But we do not ask them to organize as against men, but as against all that is pernicious to men and to women. With sisterly zeal and motherly vigilence, 'Let brotherly love continue'."

Other articles in the first issue told about the progress of the woman suffrage movement in various states. A short story reported on women's rights in France, and described a meeting in 1793 of the "Club of Feminine Revolutionists." A column headed "What Women Are Doing" gave some "astounding" facts about the advance women were making in the "changing" country. One paragraph said "a female captain of a canal boat was around the merchants of Georgetown yesterday soliciting freight, and she talked as much 'business' as some other skippers who wear bifurcated garments."

Old Wagon Used

During later years of the Journal—although published in Boston, an office was established in Chicago to stimulate western circulation—subscription campaigns were conducted so that more persons might be informed on the gains of the woman suffrage and equal rights movement. At one time, an old wagon which belonged to Lucy Stone's family was unearthed from the barn of her home at 43 Boutwell Street, Dorchester, and used in the subscription drive. On all sides were painted woman suffrage slogans and equal rights pleas, urging the purchase of the Journal for facts concerning the progress that was being made.

Miss Agnes E. Ryan, business manager of the Woman's Journal and now a resident of Durham, N. H., loaded the wagon with papers and journeyed about the cities and towns selling her "wares." The wagon stands today in the same barn of the old Dorchester home, which was deeded in 1919 to "The Lucy Stone Home," a small corporation formed to use it for benevolent purposes. Ever since, it has given the use of the homestead to the Morgan Memorial, which turned it into a recreation center for mothers and children of poor districts of Boston.

The Journal was fortunate in getting some of the most prominent writers to contribute to its pages. Lucy Stone became editor-in-chief in 1872 and, with her husband and daughter, shouldered the burden of publishing for many years. The last issue was published on May 26, 1917, when it consolidated with the Woman Voter and the National Suffrage News to become the Woman Citizen. Miss Blackwell, who became assistant editor in 1883 and editor-in-chief in 1909, after the passing on of her father, was largely responsible for the success of the Journal during its latter years.

Vote Given to Women

Lucy Stone lived to see Wyoming and Utah give the privilege of voting to women, and before her passing in 1893, word came from New Zealand that it had granted women suffrage rights. Her last words to her daughter were: "Make the world better."

From that time forth, Alice Stone Blackwell and her father carried on the efforts of Lucy Stone until the long victory was finally won in 1920. But although the victory may have been won, it should be realized that there is still a vast amount of work to be done in educating woman along the best ways in which she can use her vote, Miss Blackwell declared.

Good of Humanity

"Women must eventually organize and work specifically for the good of humanity," she said, pointing out that the power of women is not nearly so effective as it might be. Miss Blackwell believes that most women like most men are swayed by the skillful propaganda carried on by various undesirable interests. Such influence should not come into the man's or woman's vote, she asserted. Miss Blackwell described propaganda machines as groups of selfish individuals who have learned the "technique of propaganda."

"America," Miss Blackwell said, "is the home of mass production of goods. It is also the home of mass production of public opinion. The machinery for influencing the public has been reduced to a fine art."

She gave as an example the efforts being made to repeal the Eighteenth Amendment. The wet campaign, she said, without doubt is carried on by propaganda managers who know the technique of influencing the public. She declared that when the dry interests are able to put across their right arguments as well as the wets put across their wrong arguments, there will be no question about the desirability of prohibition.

"My mother said that the women will nearly always be on the right side if they know the truth about a thing," Miss Blackwell continued, "and that is the way I feel about the liquor situation. Liquor is not a right nor good thing and its legalization can never be a permanent part of America."

Predicting that women would be a powerful help in bringing in a new era of politics, Miss Blackwell urged that they inform themselves as much as possible about world political situations in preparation for this new era.

Thus has a powerful weapon, the vote of a citizen, been placed in the hands of American womanhood. Through the befogged reasonings of men and women misled by pernicious propaganda will ultimately come the voice of the enlightened men and women of America to proclaim a decision for righteous government, she concluded. The hand that held the needle at the weekly sewing bee has fought its way into a mighty circle of unending achievement.

When Woman's Suffrage Was in Its Infancy

The Woman's Journal.
VOL. I. BOSTON AND CHICAGO, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1870. NO. 43
The Woman's Journal.
THE WOMAN'S ADVOCATE.
EQUAL-PAY-FOR-EQUAL-WORK-AND ALL-LABOR LEGISLATION.
WHY NOT HAVE ALL STATES FREE?

Lower Center by a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Upper Left—MRS. LUCY STONE, Pioneer Woman's Suffrage Worker. Upper Right—Section of First Page of the Issue of Suffrage Organ as It Appeared 62 Years Ago Today. Center—Wagon Used by Mrs. Stone for Distributing Literature. Right—MISS ALICE STONE BLACKWELL, Who Carried On the Work of Her Mother.

Laws of France Loosely Drawn

* * *

Council of Redaction Urged in Reforms; Consistency and Precision Declared Vital

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM SERIES—*Last of Three Articles*

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
Special European Correspondence

PARIS—Nothing is more illuminating for anyone who studies the working of modern democracies than the propositions put forward in France for a new Constitution. They show the defects of the present machinery and they indicate the remedies that present themselves to serious observers. They have an interest not only for France but for all countries where similar problems arise. It is recognized that the idea of democracy should not exclude the idea of authority, and the French scheme aims at a compromise.

But it is not enough to strengthen the powers of the President and of the Government. The legislative assemblies also need reform. Therefore the French project devotes considerable attention to the election of the Chamber and the Senate and contains some innovations.

First, there must be a council for the redaction of laws. It is felt that many of the subjects which must come before the chambers are too complicated to be drawn up at the hazard of heated and prolonged discussions. They are often badly constructed and contain contradictions.

* * *

Therefore there should be a council of redaction. It should be composed of 25 members elected by the Chamber, 25 members elected by the Senate, 25 members appointed by the Government and—this is important—25 members elected by their peers, professors of law, magistrates, jurists, and so forth. The whole council would be regarded as composed of specialists. It would be its duty to put into clear form the laws that the President or the Chambers would wish to promulgate. It would see that the laws were consistent and precise, were workable and not susceptible of various interpretations. Some such organ is an obvious necessity.

The Chamber of Deputies should be elected by the voters not in narrow circumscriptions but in extensive regions, so that the local element would be reduced as much as possible. Too often purely local considerations preside over the elections instead of national considerations. Regional lists would obviate this inconvenience; but, further, there should be strict proportional representation. At present it is possible for a minority to have a greater aggregate of votes than the majority. That anomaly, too, should be done away with.

It is laid down that the Chamber must accept or reject the laws as drawn up by the council of redaction. It cannot amend them and so introduce flaws and disfigure them either by incompetence or by political calculation.

* * *

The Senate, it is suggested, should have a social and economic character. At present it is elected by restricted colleges. In future, half the Senators should be delegates of regional economic assemblies, elected by universal suffrage, and in accordance with professional categories. The other half should be permanently coöpted by the present Senators, and should be gradually replaced by professional delegates.

A certain number of the Senators—it is not clear whether they are to be added to those already mentioned or are included—should be designated by disinterested social associations and by religious organizations, and would represent the moral forces of the nation. Altogether there should be a fixed number of industrialists, agriculturists, business men, teachers, pastors, sociologists, and so forth. The principal business of the Senate would be economic; it could not overthrow a government on political matters, and it could not oppose a law accepted twice by the Chambers, except in calling for a referendum.

The Supreme Court, composed of lawyers and representatives of the Chambers, would judge public men accused of public offenses; but its chief purpose would be to ascertain that the laws were in conformity with the Constitution, and to safeguard the Constitution.

There are other propositions which concern the regional organization of France and its finances, but these are all that need be dealt with. It would be difficult to pronounce on the prospects of their passing into constitutional law, but it may be said without hesitation that the bulk of thinking Frenchmen accept them as desiderata, which will bring about a reform of government, at once democratic and authoritarian, in conformity with modern requirements of efficiency.

English Teacher Finds Preposition Proper Thing to End Sentence With

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 29—A preposition is sometimes a good thing to end a sentence with, Dr. Walter Barnes, professor of English at New York University, told members of the New York State Teachers' Association, at a meeting in the Hotel Pennsylvania yesterday. He accused "gerund-grinders" of manufacturing empty, theoretical distinctions while ignoring urgent problems of colloquial speech.

"It is probable that 99 per cent of our language is colloquial," Dr. Barnes said. "At its best it should be regarded as the standard norm for most kinds of speaking, as well as for much writing."

The language of literature is a variation from the norm and should be regarded as a special dialect, he declared. This also is true of the language of textbooks and the technical language of trades and professions, he added.

"Whether any person needs to understand or use these highly specialized 'dialects' depends upon his interests, his needs and social pressures that bear upon him," he continued, "but for all persons the norm of language is the clear, agreeable speech of the vernacular.

"In conversation, discussion, informal argument, in story telling, in intimate letters, in all small groups and circles and in the highly specialized situations in life, effective colloquial language is the most normal means of communication. It is probably the most desirable style of language for our schoolrooms, as well as for dining and drawing rooms.

"The schools have held up a standard of language which is too stiff and academic, far too pedantic and scholastic. We shall never have the right attitude toward language until we see that its basis is idiomatic speech, the vernacular, the free-and-easy, animated style of good convention."

Dr. Barnes declared that teachers too often make the statement that one must not use a preposition at the end of a sentence.

"Users of effective colloquial language have no respect for such a statement," he declared. "Prepositions often fall naturally at the end of a sentence. Indeed, such sentence structure is natural, almost inevitable, in colloquial language. Prepositions often come at the end of sentences in the best literary language as well."

Australian Museum Analyzes Notes of Commonwealth Song Birds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—Some Australian poets have written rather somberly of the color note of our bush country, and there are fugitive references to a melancholy cadence in the songs of the birds. But it must be explained that many of the poems have been born of a long and intimate loneliness, and, often, amid impelling discontent and brooding over the sweeping emptiness of big distances.

Poets, who are introspective, lack the gallant gayety of outlook that distinguish, for instance, the men on the big cattle stations. To them, life in the far "outback" country is always a wonderful adventure, and their daily round and common task is performed with an abounding joyousness. Distances lose any sense of loneliness in their great hearts. Some of these splendid men have been visiting the city, and when one of them was asked how far another manager lived from his station, he replied, "Oh," in the tone of a suburban dweller, "he's right up against my place—only 60 miles away."

There are Australian musicians who find a lilting gayety in our song birds. H. Brewster Jones, one of the most brilliant pianists in the Commonwealth, has been studying their notes as he has been doing his round of golf on the Kensington Garden links at the Adelaide foothills.

"Without walking farther off the fairway than was necessary to find a ball," writes Mr. Jones in the Advertiser, "I was greeted by the calls of more than a dozen species of our feathered musicians during this week end."

Mr. Jones goes on to discuss the birds which attracted his sensitive ear. There was the gray shrike thrush whose songs, though short, were as pure and diatonic as the melodies of Mozart. As a contrast, the pallid cuckoo indulged in his fanciful chromaticism, which reminded one of the Oriental scales ascending. The fantail cuckoo reversed the order, with a succession of falling tremolos, and the narrow-billed bronze cuckoo, in mournful strain, performed descending glissandos, which could only be performed upon the wire E string of a violin.

Lorikeets, misletoe birds, wagtails, wattle-birds, honeyeaters, cuckoo shrikes, and magpies completed the warp and woof of the bush symphony, to which the insistent boom of the bronze-wing pigeon provided a pedal point.

September Shows Significant Gain In Employment

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 29—Reports on employment, weekly hours of work and average weekly earnings during September showed a greater relative gain over the previous month than any similar comparative statistics since the economic recession started, according to the regular monthly survey of the National Industrial Conference Board made public today. Comparisons of average hourly earnings and of the cost of living during August and September showed a slight decline in both in the latter month, the announcement said.

"However small the general improvement, the evidence of its presence is seen in nearly every figure printed in these tables," the conference board said in commenting on the statistics. "No one can doubt that it marks a step in the right direction and all will hope, though none can positively affirm, that it may be the first of a series of similar steps."

Of the 25 individual industries which reported increases in hours and in average weekly earnings, only six failed to show an improvement in employment, although they reported an increase in the number of hours worked each week. These were automobiles, electrical manufacturing, iron and steel, rubber and the branches of foundries and machine shops which produce machines, machine tools, and heavy equipment. The reports show that the number of hours worked each week increased 2.6 hours, 23 industries being represented in the advance. Two industries—printing of news and magazines, and foundries—showed a slight decrease of less than half an hour a week. The increase in number of hours worked advanced the aggregate of average weekly earnings despite the decrease in average hourly earnings. Only four industries—iron and steel, news and magazine printing, rubber and foundries—failed to show an advance in weekly earnings.

The drop in average hourly earnings would indicate, the report said, that the policy of wage-cutting, so much in evidence in recent months, had not yet spent its force. Sixteen of the 25 industries reported a decrease in hourly earnings, in eight of them the reduction amounting to 1 cent or more per hour.

Real Estate Bond Arbitration Backed

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 29—The New York Foundation, headed by Mr. Felix M. Warburg, has signified its indorsement of the American Arbitration Association's plan for protecting the holders of defaulted real estate bonds by making the first $1000 gift to finance the project.

The gift will form the nucleus of a fund to support the plan whereby bondholders and protective committees in defaulted bond issues will be provided for the first time with a forum for coöperative action in drafting reorganization proposals, the announcement said.

"The immediate and widespread acceptance of the plan 'in principle' by parties interested in rehabilitation of properties whose bonds are in default leads us to the belief that a concrete need is being met by the association," Mr. Lucius R. Eastman, president of the association, said in making the announcement. "The accomplishments of our arbitration tribunals in other fields lead us to the belief that very real relief can be offered for the present deplorable situation in this."

PRISON INQUIRY SOUGHT AFTER CANADIAN RIOT

But Government Leader Says No General Investigation Is Needed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Oct. 29—As a result of the recent disturbance at Portsmouth penitentiary near Kingston, Ont., Mr. M. J. Lewis, in the Senate yesterday, suggested that the Government should conduct an inquiry into all such institutions in Canada.

"There are allegations," he said, "of overcrowding, dirty and unsanitary conditions, and cruel and unusual punishments. While I do not ask the Government to accept these stories as absolutely true, I think it would be wise not to disregard them."

Mr. Lewis explained that he was not sentimental and had no objection to the strictest discipline, but he believed that the administration of a penitentiary should be directed toward reform as well as punishment, and that the Government and the authorities should endeavor to make a man better instead of worse when he leaves the jail.

While admitting that overcrowding did exist at Portsmouth and that an inquiry into the causes of the riot is proceeding at the present time, Mr. Arthur Meighen, Government leader of the Senate, stated he was strongly opposed to a public inquiry into the matter, and saw no need for a country-wide investigation into penal institutions.

"Mr. Lewis thinks that our penal institutions have got into a rut," continued Mr. Meighen. "I know of no evidence to that effect. If evidence is adduced to show that we are conducting our penal institutions along improper lines, then it will be time to consider some liberal and enlightened way to bringing about reform. The mere fact of a riot indicates no such thing, but it does indicate, perhaps, inefficiency or insufficiency on the part of those intrusted with the maintenance of law and order."

PLYMOUTH OIL CO. INCOME

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 29—Plymouth Oil Company reports for the quarter ended Sept. 30 net income of $501,900 after depreciation, depletion, federal taxes, etc., equal to 47 cents a share on the 1,050,000 shares. Nine months' net income was $1,375,486, equal to $1.31 a share.

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GEORGIA HOLDS DEDICATION OF HIRSCH HALL

State Officials Take Part in Program for New Law School Unit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Ga., Oct. 29—Harold Hirsch Hall, new home of the Lumpkin Law School, University of Georgia, was dedicated with a special program in the institution's chapel here today as a part of the home coming day program.

Headed by Gov. and Senator-elect Richard B. Russell Jr. and Gov.-elect Eugene Talmadge, the academic procession included, in addition to members of the board of regents and faculty of the university, presidents of southern colleges, deans of southern schools of law, members of the Georgia Supreme Court, members of the State Court of Appeals, judges of the superior courts, and prominent members of the Georgia Bar Association.

Mr. Marion Smith, president of the Georgia Bar Association and distinguished alumnus of the university, spoke about Mr. Harold Hirsch, the Atlanta attorney for whom the new building is named, and one of a small group whose interest and gifts made possible the new structure.

Judge Jack J. Spalding, prominent Atlanta lawyer and partner of the late Judge Alexander C. King, to whom the law library is a memorial, delivered an address on Judge King.

Mr. Harrison Jones, chairman of the building committee, presented the keys to the new building to Dr. S. V. Sanford, president of the University, who, handed them to Mr. H. N. Edmunds, dean of the Lumpkin Law School. Dean Edmunds accepted the building. Mr. Hughes Spalding, Atlanta, chairman of the board of regents, presided. Harold Hirsch Hall was erected with funds given by alumni and friends of the university.

Mr. Harold Hirsch, the man for whom the structure is named, is one of the university's outstanding alumni. A prominent Atlanta lawyer, he is regarded as an authority on the law of trade-marks and patents. Mr. Hirsch is general counsel for the Coca-Cola Company. He has contributed largely to the progress of the Georgia State University for a number of years.

The library of the new law school, which occupies the entire second floor, was made possible by a gift from the widow of the late Alexander C. King, United States judge, and is a memorial to Judge King.

The university's law school bears the name of the late Judge Joseph Henry Lumpkin, first chief justice of Georgia, and a founder of the school. Associated with him in the early years of the school were Judges Thomas R. R. Cobb and William Hope Hull.

The Lumpkin Law School was reorganized a few years ago when the entrance requirements were advanced, the case system of instruction was introduced, and the library was expanded.

The reorganization of the Lumpkin school was accomplished largely under the direction of Dean Edmunds, who came to Athens from the University of South Carolina, where he taught law, in 1928. Dean Edmunds was a practitioner in South Carolina before he was elected to the faculty of his alma mater.

Cambridge Safety Record Wins Praise

The traffic division of the Cambridge police force was lauded by Mr. Morgan T. Ryan, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, yesterday, for a reduction of more than 50 per cent in motor fatalities for the fiscal year as compared to 1931.

In a specially prepared statement, Mr. Ryan pointed out that if the 12 people who owe their safety to the police had been rescued "in some more sensational manner, the rescuers would probably have been decorated with medals and their names spread over the front pages of the newspapers."

The Registrar did not think any other city of equal size in the country could show as fine a record as Cambridge. Last year there were 23 fatalities on Cambridge highways as compared with 11 this year. The traffic force has been working under the able leadership of Capt. Joseph J. Donahue with officer James J. Nixon assigned to special service on road violations. Mr. Ryan pointed out the next important step in highway saftey to be taken in Cambridge is to equip the trolley safety zone lights with stronger beams.

Week-End Radio Programs

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:30 p. m.—NBC, Swanee Serenaders.
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 Studio; sport review, Bill Williams.
6:09 "Radio Billboard"; forecast.
6:15 The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 Westinghouse Watchmen.
6:45 Talk, Lieut.-Gov. William Youngman.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Democratic State Committee talk.
7:30 "Hum and Strum."
7:45 NBC, "Cuckoo"; skit.
8:00 "Barn Dance."
8:30 NBC, Republican Radio League.
8:45 Talk, Mr. Frank A. Goodwin.
9:00 NBC, Gus Van: Pickens Sisters.
9:30 Josephine Durell, violinist.
9:45 Joe Rines's Orchestra.
10:00 "Vermont Turkeys," Gov. Stanley C. Wilson.
10:15 Local dance music.
10:30 Collegians; quartet.
10:45 News; time; weather; temperature.
11:03 Snort Review, Bill Williams.
11:15 NBC, "Nocturne"; organ; trio.
12:00 NBC dance music.

WEEI, Boston (390kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Beau Balladeer.
5:15 NBC, Rhythm Boys.
5:30 NBC dance music
5:45 NBC, "Sekatary Hawkins."
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news.
6:40 Wolverine Spotlight.
6:45 NBC, G. E. Circle: Heywood Broun.
7:00 Craicavad, Irish tenor.
7:15 Book Lovers' Club.
7:30 Republican State Committee.
7:45 NBC, Rise of the Goldbergs.
8:00 Golden Hour Orchestra.
8:15 Talk, Lieut.-Gov. William S. Youngman.
8:30 Leo Reisman's Brunswick Orchestra.
8:45 NBC, Republican Committee: Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson.
9:15 NBC, Erno Rapee in Hollywood.
9:30 NBC, Concert orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Walter O'Keefe; Denny Orchestra; Lopez orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Popular vocal trio.
11:30 NBC, Paul Whiteman's Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Shepard Fashion Parade.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 Football scores; college band.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 Novelty Four.
6:30 Bob Emery's Radio Gang.
6:45 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
7:00 CBS, Frederic William Wile.
7:15 Talk, Lieut.-Gov. William S. Youngman.
7:30 CBS, "Meyer the Buyer."
7:45 Talk, Gov. Joseph B. Ely.
8:00 CBS, Abe Lyman's Orchestra.
8:15 CBS, Edwin C. Hill, commentator.
8:30 CBS, Isham Jones's Orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Ruth Etting; orchestra.
9:15 CBS, Democratic Committee: Mr. John W. Davis.
10:00 CBS, Democratic Committee: "Big Bill" Edwards.
10:15 Operetta in Miniature: "Naughty Marietta."
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:15-1:00 a. m.—Local and CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Program from Bordeaux, France.
5:20 CBS, Eddie Duchin's Orchestra.
5:30 Organ recital.
5:45 CBS, Tito Guizar, tenor.
6:00 CBS, Funnyboners: vocal trio.
6:15 CBS, Riviera Orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Shell Sport Talk
6:45 CBS, Jack Miller's Orchestra.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 CBS, Connie Boswell; orchestra.
7:30 Jimmie Gallagher's Orchestra.
7:45 CBS, "Piano Picture"; duo.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Myrtle Jordan String Trio.
8:30 "Getting the News." "Tip" O'Neill.
8:45 Negro spiritual recital.
9:00 Le Paradis Orchestra.
9:15 Address, Mr. Norman Thomas, Socialist, Tremont Temple.
10:15 CBS, Public Affairs: Mr. Simon Michelet, president of "Get-Out-the-Vote Club."
10:45 Studio announcements; news.
11:00-12:00—CBS dance music.

FOR SUNDAY

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:30 Studio and musical.
10:48 NBC programs.
12:03 p. m.—Metropolitan organ, Arthur Martel.
12:45 Talk, Joe Mitchell Chapple.
1:00 NBC, Biblical Drama: sketch.
1:30 Dance music.
2:00 NBC, Monarch Mystery Tenor; Charles Gilchrest, reporter; Czerwonky Ensemble.
2:15 Popular vocal and dance music.
3:45 "Melody Lane."
4:00 NBC, Chicago A Capella Choir.
4:30 NBC, Highlights of the Bible.
5:00 NBC, The World of Religion.
5:30 NBC, "Pages of Romance"; sketch.
6:00 NBC, Cleveland Orchestra.
7:00 Talk, Lieut.-Gov. William S. Youngman.
7:15 Studio period; organ.
7:30 NBC, Great Moments in History: sketch.
8:00 Westinghouse hour.
8:30 Talk, Gov. Joseph B. Ely.
8:45 Members of "Green Pastures."
9:00 NBC, Enna Jettick Melodies.
9:15 NBC, Vocal duo; orchestra.
9:30 Sketch, "Blue Mist."
9:45 NBC, Sheaffer Lifetime Revue.
10:15 NBC, "Old Singing Master."
10:30 Dance music.
10:45 News; studio announcements.
11:15 Pérce Leonard, singing pianist.
11:30 NBC dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

11:00 a. m.—Old South Church.
12:30 p. m.—Neapolitan String Quartet.
12:45 Sam Curtis's Radio Chat.
1:00 Boston RKO program.
1:15 Kahakalau's Hawaiians.
1:30 Charles Little, violinist.
1:45 "Hints on Better English."
2:00 Bohemians; ensemble; orchestra.
2:30 NBC, Southern mountain sketch.
3:00 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
3:30 NBC, National Sunday Forum.
4:00 NBC, Jane Froman; orchestra.
4:15 NBC, Elizabeth May; Vee Lawnhurst.
4:30 NBC, Dr. Wellington Koo, French Minister from Paris.
4:45 Marguerite Porter, soprano.
5:00 NBC, "Pop Concert."
5:30 NBC, Big Ben Dream Dramas.
5:45 NBC, "Bring 'Em Back Alive," Frank Buck.
6:30 "Our American Schools"; talk series.
7:00 NBC, Blue and White Marimba Band.
7:15 NBC, "Wheatenaville"; sketch.
7:30 Garden talk; news.
8:00 Jenney Concert Band.
9:00 New England Orchestra; soloists.
9:30 Fox Orchestra; soloists.
9:45 Popular vocal program.
10:00 Parisian Program.
10:15 Marjorie Posseli, violinist.
10:30 NBC, Welfare and Relief Mobilization: Jane Addams; Dr. George Vincent; Dusolina Giannini; Richard Bonelli; Minneapolis Symphony.
11:15 News; announcement.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

10:45 a. m.—Regular service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
12:00 noon—John Shepard Day Program.
12:10 p. m.—Serenader; recording.
12:30 Nationaleers; ensemble.
2:00 John Shepard Day Program.
2:15 CBS, Sunday Matinée of the Air.
2:45 CBS, "The Hoosier Editor."
3:00 John Shepard Day Program.
3:30 Piano recital; political talks.
5:00 Ranny Weeks; orchestra.
5:30 John Shepard Day Program.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 CBS, Little Jack Little.
6:30 John Shepard Day Program.
6:45 Flufferettes Program.
7:00 Political period; music.
7:30 CBS, "Musical Memories."
7:45 CBS, "Your Child," Angelo Patri.
8:00 John Shepard Day Program.
8:30 "Captain Abner and Jedidah Bonaparte Higginbottom"; recording.
9:00 CBS, Fred Allen's Bath Club Revue: celebrities; soloists; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, "Parade of Melodies."
10:00 Joe Rines's Orchestra; soloists.
10:30 John Shepard Day Program.
11:00 Studio period; news.
11:15 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
11:30-1:00 a. m.—CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

10:30 a. m.—Tremont Temple service.
12:00 noon—CBS, Mormon Tabernacle.
12:15 p. m.—Majestic Quarter Hour.
12:30 Polish Program.
1:00 CBS, American Labor and the Nation: "Labor and the Negro."
1:30 CBS, Columbia Church of the Air: topical address, Mr. Adair Hickman, First Reader of Second Church of Christ, Scientist, New York City; hymns, mixed quartet; auspices Committee on Publication for New York.
2:00 Cremona String Quartet.
2:30 Readings with organ.
3:00 CBS, New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Arturo Toscanini, conductor.
5:00 CBS, "Roses and Drums"; sketch.
5:30 CBS, Blue Coal Musical Revue.
6:00 "Poet's Gold."
6:15 News; time announcement.
6:30 CBS, Irene Beasley; quartet; band.
7:00 Tremont Temple Service.
8:30 CBS, Cambria's Roxy Concertiers.
9:00 "Cap'n Early"; sketch.
9:15 Harlequin String Ensemble.
9:30 Organ recital and soloist.
9:45 Studio announcements; news.
10:00 CBS, Jack Benny and Sid Silvers; soloists; Ted Weems' Orchestra.
10:30 CBS, President Hoover's Welfare and Relief Mobilization program.
11:15 CBS, Gauchos' Ensemble.

Monday's Features

WBZ

12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News."
2:00 p. m.—"Modern American Biography"; "Edward Bok and Ludwig Lewisohn," Prof. Robert Emmons Rogers.
4:00 p. m.—NBC, Radio Guild: "Romeo and Juliet."

WEEI

8:20 a. m.—Globe news.
12:15 p. m.—Globe news.
4:00 p. m.—NBC, Sir Walter Scott Centenary Program.
4:30 p. m.—Globe news.

WNAC

7:15 a. m.—Record news.
12:06 p. m.—Traveler news.
2:00 p. m.—"Current Events," Mayor Curley.

WAAB

7:46 a. m.—American news.
12:35 p. m.—American news.
3:01 p. m.—American news.
4:20 p. m.—CBS, "To a Day Dreamer," Mr. Desmond McCarthy, speaking from London.

HEYWOOD-WAKEFIELD NET

Heywood-Wakefield Company reports for the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1932, net loss of $970,404, compared with net loss a year ago of $889,258. Sales volume for the like period declined 34 per cent, which is less than reported for the industry at large.

Every Boy Has Same Chance

OUR FUTURE PRESIDENT.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN OLD PRINT BY KELLOGG & BULKELEY OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Lithographs Depict History Of Early American Progress

New York Library Exhibition of Collection of Prints, Posters and Pictures Covers Period Between Years 1830 and 1880

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 29—The leisurely, dignified rhythms of American social, economic and industrial life before the era of intensified industrialism and big business are recalled by an exhibit of lithographed prints, posters and pictures of conditions and events during the second half century of the nation's existence which is on display at the New York Public Library. The exhibition, which is called "America on Stone," and depicts scenes in the United States between 1830 and 1880, will continue until the end of February.

The designation is an appropriation of the title of a large illustrated volume on these prints, written by Mr. Harry T. Peters (Doubleday Doran & Co.), and the exhibit is composed of his loans, the large number of lithographs owned by the library, and others from the American Antiquarian Society of Worcester, Mass., supplemented by contributions from Mr. William B. Osgood Field and Mr. Harry Shaw Newman.

The absence of Currier & Ives prints is an essential feature of this exhibition. The purpose is to show that, although in volume of production, Currier & Ives are without rivals, many other firms and many other notable artists at the same period wrote upon stone, with imagination and great technical skill, the epic of contemporary America.

Seen from the perspective of another 50 years in the country's development, the exhibition reveals strikingly the changes which have occurred during the past generation and a half. Stagecoaches, sailing packets, whale boats, canal boats, volunteer firemen, were prominent features of American life during the early part of the period. Pictures of the first railroad train in America, the first transatlantic vessel which tried to make the trip by steam power, the trial of the first reaper, indicate the revolutionary changes which, by the end of the 50-year period, had brought about entirely different conditions in transportation and farming. Pictures of business buildings and warehouses a few stories high remind the visitor that even at the end of that era the rat-tat-tat of the steel riveter was not yet a familiar din to the ears of city dwellers.

In amusements and in social manners and customs the contrasts which the pictures show are equally striking. A winter scene of sleigh riders in lower Broadway, New York City, bears a captioned reminder that sleighing held a prominent place among amusements of that day. The snowscape, gay with brightly colored sleighs drawn by spirited horses with flowing tails, driven by gallant beaux who delighted to display their horsemanship before their fair companions, recalls some of the spectacular scenes staged at the old Hippodrome more than a decade ago. Ermine furs and muffs, plumed hats, high boots worn by the girls and bright mufflers of the men and boys, gave a Dickensian air to the picture.

Other amusement pictures show Christy's minstrels and scenes of various melodramas that were popular in the middle nineteenth century. There is a picture of P. T. Barnum introducing Jenny Lind to Ossian E. Dodge, who paid $625 for a ticket to her first concert in Boston.

Barnum's American Museum at Broadway and Ann Street is portrayed when that location was in the heart of New York City and there was no Metropolitan Museum of Art offering free exhibits. Another subject is Crystal Palace, which formerly occupied the Bryant Park site.

A rare portrait of George Washington from a lithograph by Rembrandt Peale, said to be one of the earliest large lithograph portraits made in this country, is in the exhibit. It was first published about 1833 and workmen carelessly destroyed the drawing on stone after only a few impressions were made.

The All-United States Eleven who opposed the All-Canada Eleven in a cricket game in 1856 is pictured, also the birthplace of Robert Fulton in Lancaster County, Pa., illustrations from contemporary schoolbooks and many other subjects are included in the display.

The vigor with which temperance education was waged during the nineteenth century is shown by a group of prints with appropriate titles such as "Alcohol Rocks," "Mortgaging the Farm," "Lifting the Mortgage," and "The Old, Old Story." In "Mortgaging the Farm," the farmer appears accepting a bumper of liquor from a man in a store which advertises over its doorway that it is "licensed to retail spirits." Over the door is a hanging sign, "Entertainment for man and beast." The farmer's hay wagon is drawn up on the side of the road and the oxen are drinking from a trough. "Lifting the Mortgage" shows a farmer at his own fireside signing the total abstinence pledge while his wife and children rejoice in a corner of the room. "Rum and Rags; Temperance and Plenty," is the subcaption of the work.

A Valuable Literal Record

The art approach is also legitimate. Although, as Mr. Peters remarks, these lithographs are not art in the sense in which that term is used "by those who revere the word," such men as Whistler, Winslow Homer, Eastman Johnson, Rembrandt Peale are represented.

Ventures In Varied Directions

The first lithograph in America heads the collection. It is by Bass Otis and was published in 1819. It represents a house in a landscape. A very fine lithograph of a woman's head, called "Avarice," by Rembrandt Peale, was renamed by a contemporary—who evidently admired the strong features—"A Brown Study." An illustrated arithmetic and a Pictorial Preceptor remind us that progressive education began long ago. And a book of views of fine houses, published to instruct Americans in good domestic architecture, anticipates a familiar theme of today.

Fusion Program Plan for Prussia

(Continued from Page 1)

mar Constitution to the extent of making the Chancellor and the Ministers entirely independent of the popularly elected Reichstag. This would bring back to Germany a large measure of the autocratic administration existing before the war.

The plan also seeks to end the equal vote. War veterans and persons who support families would be given a double vote, which would be one step on the way from uniform equal suffrage established in the post-war republic.

These changes were outlined by Baron Wilhelm von Gayl, Reich's Minister of the Interior, before the Berlin Press Association last night. While the Government has made no secret of its desire to reform the Constitution and some proposals have been openly discussed, Baron von Gayl gave the cloak of official recognition to these plans.

Baron von Gayl also outlines a program for reform of the administrative system in which the federal state would have many of its old independent powers.

The speech is characterized in many circles one of the most important since Herr von Papen and the junker cabinet began governing by means of presidential decrees and successive dissolutions of the Reichstag. Although Baron von Gayl denied that the plan completely altered the Constitution by a new organic law, the changes would be far-reaching. Moreover, he declared, "the time for a revolutionary policy has not yet arrived," as the opinion of the people is not sufficiently mature for such a change.

He said that Cabinet "independence" could be obtained by altering Article 54 of the Constitution. This requires that the Chancellor and the ministers resign when the Reichstag withdraws its confidence.

Reich Changes Coming

Every attempt to set up something of permanency in Germany has suffered shipwreck upon change of governments, being forced to resign in the midst of their work, through a parliamentary crisis. This condition, an obstacle in normal times, becomes unbearable in times of stress, he said.

He added that those who viewed this effort to free the Government from party machination as a reduction of the peoples' rights should "not forget that the life and future of the nation must stand higher than all rights."

The exact program for altering the rôle of the Reichstag so that important decisions may no longer be taken by an easy "chance majority," has not yet been determined. He said it would either be through extension of the rights of the Federal Council, in which the state governments are represented, or through a chamber based upon professional groupings.

Political and state negotiation for reform of the structure of the Reich is already under way, Baron von Gayl declared. He plans to return to the states a measure of financial autonomy similar to pre-war times. Also it is indicated that some control of the Post Office will be returned, which is reminiscent of days when the states issued their own postage stamps as well as operated their railroads.

The organic fusion of Prussia with the Reich, he declared, will not be such as to infringe the rights of other states.

He characterized as nonsense the charge that reform was being forced by small groups, such as the Herrenklub in Berlin, upon a government which seeks to perpetuate itself in office. He said that the Cabinet was being prompted only by the ideal of duty to the nation and seeks changes requisite to Germany's future. He said that the constitution would be laid before the Federal Council, the Reichstag and the people following the Nov. 6 election.

Yale Celebrates Art Anniversary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 29—One hundred years ago tonight, Yale College opened Trumbull Gallery, the first college art museum building in the United States. Tonight, with many leaders of the art world in attendance, this one hudredth anniversary will be celebrated in the new Yale Gallery of Fine Arts, the exercises to be held under the auspices of the "Associates in Fine Arts of Yale University." Two rooms in the new gallery have been hung for the occasion with an exhibition of the identical paintings, drawings, maps and models which were assembled in the two rooms on the sky-lit upper floor of the old gallery a century ago.

The speakers tonight will include Mr. William Sloane Coffin, president of the board of trustees of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, who will be introduced by Dr. James R. Angell, president of Yale College, who will speak on the place of the Trumbull Gallery held in the history of European and American institutions.

The exhibitions to be opened tonight include Col. John Trumbull's collection which he turned over to Yale in 1831 for a small annuity. It consists of paintings of the Revolutionary War and portraits of most of the chief actors in that struggle. Included, also, are examples of the patriot-artist's early work, such as his "Battle of Cannae," his first attempt at composition executed at the age of 18. There are also included a number of Trumbull's less fortunate canvases, mostly paintings executed in his declining years, of religious subjects, inspired by Raphael and his his followers.

Florida-Bahamas Conference Held

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla. — Mr. Henry L. Doherty of New York has faith in the future of Florida and believes the possibilities of this section of the country should be made better known throughout the nation. He is president of the Florida Year Round Club which offers enjoyment of sports and recreation at its three units in the vicinity of Miami.

Believing that the welfare of Miami and some of the foreign islands which are its near neighbors is closely related, Mr. Doherty and his wife flew to Nassau, capital of the Bahama Islands, to confer with Governor Clifford regarding interchange of trade and travel. The entire trip was made in one day with five hours in Nassau. The day previous, the Doherty party made a trip to Havana, Cuba, on a similar mission.

HARVARD AWARDS DETUR PRIZE BOOKS

Detur Prize books will be awarded to 55 members or graduates of Harvard University, it was announced at University Hall this morning. These prizes are awarded on a basis of last year's scholarship to men who for the first time attain the highest scholastic group, or who receive their degrees summa cum laude.

This group of prizes dates back more than two centuries to a bequest made in 1657 by Edward Hopkins, a London merchant who played a significant part in the founding of the Colony of Connecticut. The bequest leaves a fund "to give some encouragement in those foreign plantations for the breeding of hopeful youths," and since 1712, undergraduates who distinguish themselves in scholarship have received books usually chosen in accord with the student's field of concentration.

DRIVE BEGUN TO SELL NEW ENGLAND GOODS

Concerted effort to influence Bostonians and New Englanders to buy New England manufactured goods was started last night at a Halloween party of the New England Hardware Dealers Association and the Hardware Associates in the Hotel Bradford. The party, attended by 300, was held in place of a canceled summer outing.

Mr. William H. Gaw, president of the association, said that about $1,000,000 in Christmas club savings will be released in New England within a short time, and he said the association plans to campaign so that the local manufacturers and merchants will obtain benefit from the increased spending.

BOND MATURITIES LOW

NEW YORK, Oct. 29—Corporation bonds and notes due in November aggregate $51,395,910, compared with $111,794,550 in October and $52,094,980 in November, 1931.

CANADA ERECTS WALLS TO CURB AMERICAN TRADE

Action Taken to Combat Tariff Increases by United States

By LLOYD ROBERTS
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Oct. 29—During the past 10 years a considerable measure of resentment against the United States has grown up in Canada, because of the setting up of tariff walls which year after year have proved more effective in stopping the sale of Canadian farm products to industrial centers across the boundary.

Before the Fordney-McCumber tariff of 1922 the United States was a valuable customer, especially for live cattle, meats, milk and cream, flaxseed, maple sugar and wool. In the three months ending September, 1920, sales of 43 farm products, 25 of which were on the United States free list, totaled $24,000,000. Even as late as 1929, when all 43 items, as a result of the Fordney-McCumber tariff, were subject to moderate duties, the exports to the United States were $14,416,000.

Then the Hawley-Smoot tariff was enacted, raising the duties on these Canadian farm products to prohibitive levels, and the exports fell away to a mere trickle. For the three months ending September, 1931, total exports were $2,625,000, and for the three months ending September, 1932, they were almost wiped out, being only $750,000.

Heavy Reductions Shown

Live cattle exports in this period, for example, which were $6,621,000 in 1920, were only $89,000 this year; fresh beef exports fell from $1,547,776 to $11,000; butter from $1,526,000 to $2816; cream from $899,000 to $47,000; flaxseed from $1,629,000 to nil; maple sugar from $832,000 to $92,000.

While the agricultural communities chiefly affected realize that the economic recession is partly responsible for the collapse of their market, they are inclined to pin most of the blame on the tariff action of the United States, and for the past 10 years there has been a growing demand on the part of farmers for retaliation.

This agitation was used by the Conservative Party as capital for its "Canada First" policy and the Liberal Party, then in power, was sufficiently impressed by the widespread demand for some action to bring in the Dunning budget of 1930, which attempted to divert some of Canada's business from the United States to the British Empire.

The Canadian people rejected the Dunning budget in the general election of July 28, 1930, but the Conservative Party which swept into power under Mr. R. B. Bennett's "Canada First" policy wasted no time in taking tariff action against the United States. In the special session called for that purpose in September, 1930, the duty on wheat was raised from 12 cents a bushel to 30 cents; gasoline, which had been free, was made dutiable at 2½ cents a gallon, and duties were increased on a wide range of iron and steel items and machinery, on electrical apparatus, on cotton and woolen fabrics, on artificial silk fabrics and a number of other commodities.

The following spring a substantial increase in the duty on American automobiles was imposed by means of a regulation governing the discount off list price. In June, 1931, further imposts were added to eggs, live hogs, cheese, straw and hay, and an additional range of machinery and coal.

When Canada's dollar depreciated in September, 1931, as a result of Britain's abandonment of the gold standard, the effective duty against American imports was raised 10 to 15 per cent, and the Canadian Government took steps to see that this was not evaded by the acceptance of Canadian currency at par, imposing a special dump duty in any such cases discovered.

Bricks Added to Wall

At the Imperial Economic Conference of August, 1932, another layer of bricks was laid on the tariff wall between the two countries. The tariff was increased on nearly 100 items in which American exporters were interested, including a wide range of chemicals, soap and soap oils, radio and telegraph apparatus and miscellaneous machinery.

The effect of these successive blows at American imports, coupled as it has been with the slowing down of business activity generally, has been to reduce trade to only a fraction of former levels. Imports from the United States which totaled $868,000,000 in 1928-29 were down to $351,000,000 by 1931-32 (fiscal year ending March 31) and figures for the first six months of the present fiscal year indicate that this may fall to $300,000,000 or even lower for 1932-1933.

French Include U. S. In Arms Proposal

(Continued from Page 1)

neutrality in the old sense of the word is no longer possible today. M. Herriot has thus endeavored to ask from America no more than it has already indicated its willingness to give.

The various measures designed to provide additional security for France, and particularly the provision for a centralized armed force for use against an aggressor, indicate that M. Herriot's new proposals do not differ from the plan elaborated at Geneva, by M. André Tardieu last February. The apparent explanation of this is to be found in the declarations by M. Herriot in the Chamber that he is convinced that the German demand for equality of rights really means that the Reich wants to rearm.

As a basis for this belief he stated that Gen. Kurt von Schleicher's plan for reorganization of the Reichswehr coincides significantly with the plan for building up the German army which had been received by General von Seecht, notably proposals for a six-year enlistment and for militia.

Treaty Revision Debated

Despite the undeniably abstract and ephemeral nature of France's security proposals, debate in the Chamber showed for the first time a tendency to come to grips with fundamental issues underlying the problem of disarmament.

M. Léon Blum, Socialist leader, made a strikingly eloquent plea, urging the Government to admit the "principle" of peaceful revision of the Versailles Treaty. M. Franklin Bouillon was equally outspoken for the Right wing of the Assembly in demanding that the Government take an uncompromising stand against revision of the treaty. He contended it was obvious Germany was preparing actively for a war of aggression to recover all the territories it lost in the World War, that security pacts were worthless because Germany would show no more respect for contracts in the future than it had in the past, and that the only means of assuring peace was to say no to the Reich and back up that refusal by big armaments.

M. Herriot in his speech took a middle ground, saying that "the gravest danger would be to leave France isolated some day in the face of a Germany freed from its restrictions." He said that it would be "a serious mistake to let the Disarmament Conference fail," and that whether the world accepted French proposals or not, France would "continue untiringly to work at Geneva for the organization of

Effectives Committee Reports on Just What Constitutes a Policeman

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Oct. 29—The question when is a policeman not a policeman is answered by the report of the technical committee on effectives of the Disarmament Conference, published here today.

The experts find that an officer of the law is more than a policeman, therefore a military effective, if he carries arms other than individual weapons, for example, a machine gun, a pistol or a Lewis gun; if he has had training of a military nature other than close order drill, physical training or technical training in the use of individual arms; or if he has at his disposal transport signaling or engineer equipment such as could be employed by units in tactical operations.

When doubtful cases arise the committee feels they should be judged not only by the above criteria but also by considering whether police are quartered in barracks, whether they are trained in groups or more, whether they are organized on a military basis or whether they have had previous military training.

It is unofficially estimated that application of these tests to German police forces would oblige about one-third of its 140,000 schupos to be counted as military effectives.

Taking up the question when is a sailor not a sailor the committee decided he almost always is. Fleet services for training or administration ashore, forces for coast defense and land operations, marines even in excess of those assigned to or destined for service afloat should all be considered naval rather than land effectives, according to the experts.

This report along with those published yesterday on chemical warfare, supervision, and air forces will be considered when the conference bureau meets Nov. 3.

Overpaid Realty Charged in Boston

Charging that Boston has paid realty speculators more than $500,000 in excess of prices agreed to by original owners, Mr. Frank A. Goodwin, chairman of the Finance Commission, yesterday petitioned Mayor James M. Curley for a new system of taking property.

Mr. Goodwin asked for complete information on all previous property taking upon which the commission will base further proposals for a new system. The chairman contended that many of the trustees of estates had agreed to turn over their property to the city for stipulated sums only to have the property pass into the hands of speculators and taken by the city on "eminent domain" rights at prices in excess of the original agreements.

Mayor Curley's reply to the petition of the commission was that "it is an interesting recommendation."

JUSTICE STONE NAMED TO AMHERST BOARD

AMHERST, Mass., Oct. 29 (AP)—The election of Justice Harlan Fiske Stone of the United States Supreme Court to the board of trustees of Amherst College was announced yesterday by Mr. Stanley King, president.

Justice Stone was graduated from Amherst College in 1894. He has received honorary degrees from Amherst, Yale, Columbia, Williams, George Washington, Harvard and Syracuse. He always has taken an active interest in the affairs of Amherst.

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ARMS PROJECTS GO FAR AGAINST NEW WAR TYPES

Geneva Bureau to Act on Ban of Chemical and Incendiary Weapons

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Oct. 29—More specific and progressive recommendations than have yet been placed in official form in the Disarmament Conference are contained in reports published here yesterday for submission to the conference bureau, when it resumes sessions on Nov. 3. These documents deal with three highly important subjects: Chemical, bacteriological and incendiary warfare; permanent arms supervision or control, and aerial warfare.

In recommendations prepared by Signor Massimo Pilotti of Italy, the bureau's rapporteur on chemical warfare, it is proposed not only to prohibit chemical, incendiary and bacteriological weapons, but also to forbid preparations for this type of warfare and training in use of such weapons. It is also proposed to establish a special section in the Permanent Disarmament Commission with the function of preventing as far as possible, and inflicting penalties for, resort to these methods of warfare.

Right of Reprisal Recognized

The use of gases, incendiary bombs, flame projectors and microbes all come under this head. The manufacture of poison gas and chemical appliances suitable for military use are to be permitted only in quantities which the governments can prove necessary for purposes other than injuring an adversary. In case the Permanent Disarmament Commission should establish the fact that any such weapons have been used, states other than the accuser and the accused are to consult to determine on punitive action. The state against which such weapons are used is recognized to have the right of reprisal.

The report on the Permanent Commission, prepared by M. Bourquin of Belgium, takes up the question whether this commission shall be permitted to conduct investigations on the spot to determine if the disarmament convention is being violated.

"None of the delegations with which I talked," writes M. Bourquin, "is systematically opposed to the idea of local investigations." Commenting on the proposed undertaking on the part of all the contracting countries to refrain from inflicting penalties upon persons disclosing infringements of the arms convention, M. Bourquin remarks: "My conversations with those concerned on this idea would appear to have been favorably received."

Workers and Employers Units

One interesting suggestion regarding composition of the commission is that it should consist not only of government delegates, but also of members drawn from workers and employers groups of the governing body of the International Labor Office. Russia's proposal that owners or shareholders in military industrial undertakings should be excluded from membership in the commission is described as "based on rightly inspired sentiment."

Señor Salvador de Madariaga of Spain in his report on the question of air forces remarks: "I venture to think the prohibition of air attack against civilian population would remain purely theoretical if not accompanied either by limitation of air bombardment to military objectives or by abolition of all bombardment from the air." Numerous delegations, including that of the United States, are known to make serious reservations on some of these points, but the fact that they are officially formulated marks a forward step.

NEW YORK DOCK CO. NET

New York Dock Company reports for the nine months ended Sept. 30 net income of $129,061 after taxes, interest, etc., compared with $419,481 in the first nine months of 1931.

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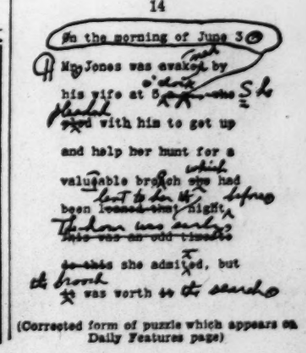
The Editor's Puzzle

14



(Corrected form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page)

NEW YORK DRYS HOLD STRENGTH IN RURAL AREAS

Anti-Saloon League Not to List Governorship Among Approvals

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 29—Again this year up-state New York is a battle-ground between wets and the drys, with political observers expecting a close race in contested districts.

When this was written, election day forecasts for congressional places envisaged the defeat of Mr. James W. Wadsworth Jr., wet leader and former United States Senator, who is running for the House of Representatives in the Thirty-ninth District.

Opposing Mr. Wadsworth is one of the foremost drys up-State, Mr. Ernest R. Clark, Law Preservation Party candidate, to whom, it is expected, will go the dry rural vote. Mr. Clark is an educator and a familiar figure in farm circles. So substantial is the strength he has developed that his chances of repeating 1926 history is seen to be a likelihood. It will be recalled that in that year the drys so split the vote up-State that Mr. Wadsworth was defeated for reëlection and the United States Senate place went to Mr. Robert F. Wagner, Democrat.

The drys have once more massed to oppose wet strength to such effect that the prohibition question probably will play as strong a part in the election outcome up-State this year as discontent over the economic situation. The Republicans are not underestimating any of the major trends that weigh against a G. O. P. victory, and the prohibition issue is one of these.

Dry Strength Is Rural

The wet consensus in the cities goes without saying, but in the rural regions the dry question still weighs as heavily in the balance as any other single factor in the campaign. While there are increasing indications that the fighting aspect of the final weeks of the national campaign, chiefly through President Hoover's own efforts, is having a salutary effect on Republican morale in the "north country," the drop in registration for this region is getting close attention.

In the entire Congressional slate of both parties, only 16 candidates have the support of the Anti-Saloon League, which, with the Law Preservation Party, constitutes a line of dry attack that is causing Republican Congressional candidates major concern. The league will come out strongly for President Hoover's reëlection, and will support Dr. D. Leigh Colvin, National Prohibition Party head, who is the Law Preservation Party candidate for the United States Senate.

Women on Approved List

It will make no recommendations on the governorship, neither Col. Herbert H. Lehman, Democratic candidate, nor Col. William J. Donovan, Republican, being satisfactory to the drys. Mr. Fred A. Victor, Anti-Saloon head in this State, said the gubernatorial vote the drys cast for the Rev. John F. Vichert, Law Preservation Party candidate, would be chiefly of a protest nature against the two major parties.

The league finds Mr. M. A. Hubbard Jr., Republican, acceptable for Attorney-General, holding that he has always been dry. For representative-at-large it favors Mr. Sherman J. Lowell, Republican, and Miss Elizabeth A. Smart, Law Preservation Party. Miss Smart is an editor and a lawyer, and Mr. Victor characterized her as "a real credit."

Official announcement of the league's stand on candidates will be made within the next few days. Here is the congressional list it will support: First District, Mr. William F. Varney (L. P. P.); Nineteenth, Mrs. Mary L. Brooks (L. P. P.); Twenty-fifth, Mr. David E. Hartshorn (L. P. P.); Twenty-ninth, Representative James S. Parker (R.); Thirtieth, Representative Frank Crowther (R.); Thirty-first, Representative Bertrand J. Snell (R.); Thirty-second, Representative Francis D. Culkin (R.); Thirty-third, Representative Frederick M. Davenport (R.); Thirty-fourth, Representative John Davenport Clarke (R.); Thirty-sixth, Representative John Taber (R.); Thirty-seventh, Representative Gale H. Stalker (R.); Thirty-eighth, Mr. Arthur Rathjen (L. P. P.); Thirty-ninth, Mr. Ernest R. Clarke (L. P. P.); Forty-second, Mr. Henry Adsit Bull (R.); Fifty-third, Representative Daniel A. Reed (R.).

Curtiss Calls Tariff Mainly Beneficial

CANTON, Ohio, Oct. 29 (AP)—Vice-President Curtis, in a campaign address here yesterday, said the benefits of the Republican tariff "far outweigh" the objectionable features.

The measure, he said, has not been in operation long enough and conditions caused by the depression have been such that it is hard to determine its true merits. It should be given, he declared, a fair trial under normal conditions and it should be remembered that if some rates are too high and others are too low, they can be corrected under the flexible tariff provision of the act. The Vice-President read a letter from Mr. J. R. Howard, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, which Mr. Curtis said "showed the Republicans' effort to protect the farm products." The letter said in part:

"On behalf of the American Farm Bureau Federation, allow me to extend to you our sincere gratitude and appreciation of your efforts in defense of the agricultural industry in framing a tariff law that more nearly places agriculture on a plane with other industries than ever has been before."

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Women Are Urged Not to Overlook Minor Candidates

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 29—A plea to "the forgotten women" not to forget the men whose names are on the party tickets below those of the presidential nominees was made by Mrs. Anna Steese Richardson of the Woman's Home Companion, at a convention of the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs yesterday.

Mrs. Richardson declared that women elected President Hoover in 1928 and then went home and forgot him, returning to their clubs "to discuss the progress of women in arts, sciences and politics, parent-teacher associations, kitchens, church activities and, above all, bridge parties, leaving it to Mr. Hoover to fight it out with a group of Congressmen" to whose election they had given no thought whatever.

Mrs. Richardson asked the women if this year they intended to support their chosen candidate with a sympathetic Congress or tie his hands with "an obstinate, politically prejudiced House and Senate," and whether they realize that in addition to a President, they are electing a Governor and a Mayor "in a time when even the party in control is divided over municipal expenditures and municipal economies."

"Are you going to think before you vote, or justify the opinion of politicians that you are well forgotten until they need you?" Mrs. Richardson demanded. "You cannot vote and forget or be forgotten this year. You will pay in some way for the vote you cast. For 10 days lay aside everything else—even your club programs and your bridge parties—and think about the conditions confronting the country and what you can do to better them with your votes. Vote for the party and the candidates of your choice, but before you vote think and pray. Your country needs just that."

At the business session, at which Mrs. Henry Willis Phelps presided, the federation passed a resolution against the proposal to open the state forest preserves for recreation which will be submitted to the voters of the State on election day.

College Vote Gives Hoover 11,077 Lead

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 28—A poll taken by the Daily Princetonian, Princeton University newspaper, at 47 colleges in 31 states reveals President Hoover far in the lead among undergraduates. It registers 29,289 votes for President Hoover, 18,212 for Gov. Franklin D Roosevelt, 10,470 for Mr. Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate, and 715 for Mr. William Z. Foster, Communist.

The results of the poll show four divisions—in eastern colleges and universities, in southern, in middle western and in far western. In the East, President Hoover received 15,075 votes, Governor Roosevelt got 5102, Mr. Thomas 4972 and Mr. Foster 322. The South was for Governor Roosevelt, giving him 7605 votes as against 1865 for President Hoover, 857 for Mr. Thomas and 62 for Mr. Foster.

In the middle West Mr. Hoover led by more than two to one. He received 7580, against 3678 for Mr. Roosevelt, 3408 for Mr. Thomas and 240 for Mr. Foster. The President also led in the far West, where he got 4769 votes, as against 1827 for Mr. Roosevelt, 1233 for Mr. Thomas and 91 for Mr. Foster.

Wisconsin Favors Hoover

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 28—Result of a presidential straw ballot taken by the Daily Cardinal, student newspaper, revealed a plurality of both faculty and student body at the University of Wisconsin supporting Herbert Hoover and the Republican ticket. The votes of 3500 students who participated in the poll, gave Hoover 1481 votes, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Democratic, 1003, Norman Thomas, Socialist, 999.

ST. LAWRENCE TREATY HEARINGS CALLED

BOISE, Idaho, Oct. 29 (AP)—Senator William E. Borah Thursday called a subcommittee meeting of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in Washington Nov. 10 to consider the St. Lawrence waterways treaty.

The committee will hold hearings on the proposed treaty between the United States and Canada for opening the St. Lawrence River to navigation into the Great Lakes. The proposal calls for clearing the river channel of obstructions and use of the Welland Canal, constructed by Canada. Power questions also are involved in the treaty.

JOINT BOARDS NAMED TO DISCUSS TRADE

MONTREAL, Oct. 28 (AP)—A committee of five Canadians has been appointed by the Canadian Chamber of Commerce to act with a joint committee from the United States Chamber to discuss mutual problems of business relationship.

The Canadians: John W. Ross, Montreal; J. H. Woods, Calgary; W. L. McGregor, Windsor; W. M. Birks, Montreal, and S. B. Gundy, Toronto. The Americans: William Butterworth, Moline, Ill.; W. J. Ean, St. Paul; Henry Howard, Newport, R. I., James A. Farrell, Chicago, former president of the United States Steel Corporation, and Worral Wilson, Seattle.

Veterans Act To Eradicate Bonus Abuses

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 28—The New York chapter of the American Veterans, recently formed post of the organization of one-time service men formed in Chattanooga, Tenn., to oppose immediate cash payment of the bonus, is today preparing to carry forward its campaign against indiscriminate use of federal funds for veteran relief. Appointments of temporary officers and committees made at the initial meeting two weeks ago were confirmed, and it was revelaed that 300 veterans have already joined the new post.

Mr. Donald A. Hobart, New York state chairman, said that, in view of the renewed pressure on the Administration for immediate payment of the adjusted service certificates, commonly known as the bonus, members of the American Veterans felt that the time was opportune for making it known that they are "citizens first and veterans afterward."

"We believe that to bear arms for the United States in time of war is a fundamental obligation of American citizenship," he continued. "We stand squarely for just and adequate treatment of the war disabled and for just and adequate care of the dependents of those who died in line of duty.

"On the other hand, we are opposed to allowances to those whose disabilities were not of war origin, particularly when such allowances reach such proportions as to be paid at the expense of the war disabled.

"We are opposed to the premature payment of the so-called bonus, which grants special financial preferment to the able-bodied, to the further prejudice of the right of the war disabled. Our duty is plain. Let us declare here and now to the people of this country that we are citizens first and veterans afterward."

The "bogey of class struggle" should be laid definitely and finally as a factor in the issue, Mr. Hobart declared. "Hunger and distress know no class distinction, whether of color, creed or service in the armed forces of the United States," he added. "Who is willing to assert that the hungry veteran is entitled to preferment over his equally hungry civilian neighbor?"

Mrs. Rockefeller Takes 'Y.W.' Post

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 29—Mrs. John D. Rockefeller Jr. has been appointed chairman of the World Service Council, a group of 100 national leaders in the volunteer work of the Young Women's Christian Association. Mrs. Rockefeller will direct activities interpreting both national and international programs of the organization and extending to larger numbers of girls and women knowledge of the various branches of association work.

Mrs. Rockefeller is a one-time vice-president of the national group, and has been active as chairman of the Grace Dodge Hotel, which the association maintains in Washington, D. C. She will succeed Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James, who has been named honorary chairman after 10 years as leader of the council.

The first meeting of the group will be held in New York City on Nov. 14, as part of the observance in connection with 25 years since the founding of the national board.

As We Find Them

(No. 2)
IN THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Movies Found Prolific Field For Expounding Dry Benefits

W. C. T. U. Department Head Reports That They Are by No Means Negative Influence Once Thought—Will Be Put to Educational Use

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEDFORD, Ore., Oct. 29 — The movies, regarded often as a negative influence in temperance education, are to be used here as an aid to the dry movement. Miss Maude M. Aldrich, national director of the motion picture department of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, has been lent to Oregon for the balance of the campaign to assist in defeating the initiative measure calling for repeal of the state prohibition law.

Miss Aldrich, who is a native of Oregon and still calls Oregon her home, though her headquarters are now in Washington, D. C., is carrying on a campaign of education, and in a series of talks, here and in surrounding towns, stressed particularly the fact that alcohol is an enemy of public safety, citing the experience of Canada since repeal of its prohibition laws, in its 1300 per cent increase in accidents due to more people driving when under the influence of alcohol. The United States has 83 per cent of the automobiles of the world; Canada has its share of remaining 17 per cent, she points out.

"Compare this with the United States, and what would you have?" asks Miss Aldrich. "These accidents are not caused by what are commonly known as drunken drivers. The United States Senate, in its discussion of the subject last winter, made the primary mistake of considering that a man was not drunk until he staggers.

"Police tests in Canada show that a normal man, without any alcoholic liquor, in an emergency can send out the message of control and shove on his brakes in one-fifth of a second. But the same man, after taking one ordinary drink, will take from one-fifth to two-fifths of a second longer. In that additional one-fifth to two-fifths of a second a car going at an average rate of speed will travel 20 to 30 feet. If it takes 10 drinks to make a man drunk, when he has had one drink he is one-tenth drunk. The first effect of alcohol is loss of a man's self-control, a slowing up of his responses."

No Personal Liberty Involved

On the subject of personal liberty Miss Aldrich has this to say:

"There is no question of personal liberty involved. There isn't anybody in the United States who has an appetite for alcoholic liquor unless it was formed in violation of the law. You can't keep an appetite for 12 years without using it. You can't form it without using it."

Referring to prohibition as one of the greatest causes of economic gain in spite of the business slump, Miss Aldrich pointed out that every European country — "booze-ridden Europe"—has been through "a depression that began long before ours, has been far greater than ours, and has had far more serious results."

"We have got through the nicest of any country in the world," she asserts. "The average weekly wage in the United States will buy twice as much as in England, which ranks next to the United States."

Miss Aldrich also outlined briefly some of her experience in working before prohibition in what was called the dry Chicago campaign. Her job was to go down and speak in the factories at noon, and she noted that one condition was the same at all these factories.

"There was just one main street leading from the factory," she said, "and on the first corner there would be at least two saloons, sometimes three, sometimes four. When the men left the factories with their pay checks a man from the saloons would meet them, 'kid them along,' get them into the saloon, cash their pay checks, and many of them left all or most of their money there. The saloons were always brilliantly lighted; the little stores and eating places were dark and dingy."

She quoted the late Mr. Thomas A. Edison as having said that in Orange, N. J., it was a common occurrence for the wives to come to the factory on pay day asking for part of their husband's checks, but that in a year after prohibition not a single woman came to the factory asking for part of the pay check because it was going for the comforts and necessities of life for the family.

Changes in Slum Area

While working for prohibition in Chicago Miss Aldrich used to travel back and forth to Evanston over the North Shore Elevated. Through a long section block after block consisted of unpainted houses and backyards filled with rags, paper and trash. Four years ago she traveled over the same route and found herself going through a section she didn't remember ever having seen before. There were tidy little homes with backyards with grass and sometimes flowers and now and then a little garden spot, an occasional dog or cat, clean and well kept, and clean, neat little children.

"At first, she wondered whether the route had been changed, but upon inquiry found it had not, and then she realized that the lines of the buildings were familiar, but that now the houses were painted that had been unpainted, houses were clean that had been dirty, and there were homes that had been hovels before. The laboring man was no longer cashing his check at the corner saloon, but was demanding of his landlord clean, decent places in which to bring up his family.

"Prohibition," declared Miss Aldrich, "has been one of the greatest causes for good in the whole history of the nation. I know we have had violations of the law, but we had violations of the law side by side with the open saloon. In 1900 the Pittsburgh saloonkeepers claimed that there were 2337 places selling liquor in violation of the law, with 1047 licensed saloons. Today, if you see one drunken man, it is a perfectly terrible thing. A dozen in those days were nothing."

Drys Organizing

Following Miss Aldrich's talk here, an organization was formed, to be known as the Jackson County Dry Association. It comprises members of The W. C. T. U. and Anti-Saloon League, and prohibition workers in the different churches, and is open to any interested citizen. Similar organizations are being formed under Miss Aldrich's guidance in other counties of the State. It is felt that such organizations, representing the entire dry sentiment of the community, will command recognition that the various individual groups have not been able to command, and that even a wet press cannot entirely ignore so large and influential a body of citizens.

Miss Aldrich, in addition to her work as national director of the W. C. T. U. department of motion pictures, is also vice-president and field secretary of the Federal Motion Picture Council of America. Speaking of her work in this field, Miss Aldrich said that all present efforts in this field are being bent toward the passage of a congressional bill setting up certain standards to which all motion pictures must conform before they can be admitted to interstate and international commerce.

It is not expected that such a measure will prove a cure-all for the ills of motion pictures, but it is felt that it will bring greater results than censorship of pictures, for the reason that pictures which are approved and so advertised by various censorship agencies are continuously shown on programs which include other seriously objectionable films. A film which would not be admitted to interstate commerce would be decidedly unprofitable to make. It is realized, too, that there would be difficulties of administration, as there are in the administration of all laws, but these are not thought to be insuperable.

Most Pictures Unwholesome

The theory that the motion picture producers are giving the public the kind of picture they demand is not borne out by the facts according to this authority. As evidence of this she cited the work of Educational Screen for a recent year. Of the list of best sellers among films of the year, practically all have been indorsed by Educational Screen, and of the 50 second-best sellers a large proportion have been so indorsed.

"Of the pictures produced in a year," said Miss Aldrich, "usually about one-fourth can be indorsed as wholesome. Of this one-fourth, three-fourths become best sellers. Of the other three-fourths which we would classify as unwholesome, about one-fourth become best sellers. Certainly this does not bear out the contention of the industry that the people demand the unwholesome type of screen play.

"I have found in southern Oregon somethng I have not found anywhere else—a theater owner who insists that all liquor propaganda shall be deleted from films before they are produced in his theaters. Mr. Walter H. Leverette of Medford, who operates theaters in Grants Pass and Medford, Ore., and in Yreka, and Weed, Calif., tells me that he has issued instructions to every operator that all news films must be previewed and everything in the nature of liquor propaganda cut out before the film is run."

Naturally this previewing of films entails extra work on the part of the operator, and in the past these instructions have not always been carried out. Recently, however, Mr. Leverette has issued more drastic instructions, making it clear that no operator will be retained in his employ who does not adhere to this rule.

University of Michigan Man Declares Dry Law Passed Under Legal Act

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Oct. 28—Two-thirds of the members of Congress means two-thirds of those present, assuming the total constitutes a quorum, according to Dr. Everett S. Brown, professor of political science at the University of Michigan, who denies the charge of some wets that the Eighteenth Amendment was not adopted constitutionally because two-thirds of all the members of the two houses of Congress did not assent to its enactment. History and precedent, he declare, fail to bear out this contention.

"A majority of each House," he said, "constitutes a quorum to do business. In its first session in 1789 Congress decided that 'two-thirds,' unless specifically provided otherwise in the Constitution itself, meant two-thirds of those present. If those who opposed the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment had won their contention, they would have found the process of repeal more difficult than it now is."

"Obviously, it would be much more difficult to secure the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the total membership of both houses of Congress than two-thirds of a mere quorum. It should not be forgotten that one vote more than one-thrd of either House of Congress can block the passage of a repeal proposal. A stubborn minority can thwart the will of the majority, and they can continue to do so so long as their constituents return them to Congress."

According to Professor Brown the Eighteenth Amendment was the first amendment submitted with a time limit for adoption of seven years. The "lame duck" amendment carries the same time limitation. The professor also pointed out that according to a Supreme Court decision a state that has ratified an amendment cannot change its decision, but that a state which has rejected the amendment has such a privilege; a contrary view was recently expressed by Mr. William D. Mitchell, Attorney-General. Of course, after the required number of states have approved the proposed amendment, he advised, the matter is closed.

Professor Brown held that the convention method of ratification would result in a more definite expression of popular will, for the delegates would be chosen solely for their positions on the prohibition question.

"On any amendment directly affecting the rights and habits of the people," he said, "there seems little question that the convention method should be used, and both political parties favor this method, although it has never been used."

Questioned as to the form the proposed "repeal" or "resubmission" of the Eighteenth Amendment would take, Professor Brown said that would depend upon Congress.

"Congress," he explained, "could submit to the states a proposal merely to amend the Constitution by striking out the Eighteenth Amendment. Favorable action upon such a proposal would place the prohibition question exactly where it was before the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment. Or Congress could combine with such repeal proposal, a provision for returning the control to the states, but with a reservation of certain power to Congress in the matter, as suggested by the Republican platform. It is conceivable that Congress might submit several proposals, leaving the states to make their choice. This latter alternative would lead to confusion and a probable scattering of state votes."

Way Out of Slump Lies With Hoover, Mills Declares

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 29 (AP)—Mr. Ogden L. Mills, Secretary of the Treasury, last night told an overflow meeting of Republicans that America's only way out of the slump was in the reëlection of President Hoover. He said that Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Democratic presidential candidate, would get the regular Democratic votes and those cast by those who say "things couldn't be worse."

"But," he warned, "do not deceive yourself. Do not let anyone tell you that things couldn't be worse. They could have been much worse. We have lost much, but we still have much more to lose. There are, it is true, millions of unemployed, but there are many more millions who are still gainfully employed."

A new Administration, if elected, would not take control for four months, Mr. Mills said, and during that time the old Administration would be deprived of authority by a vote of lack of condence. This, he claimed, would cause uncertainty which of itself would be sufficient to smother "the incipient recovery that appears to be under way."

Mr. Mills said Roosevelt's only contribution to the campaign was a long series of empty promises and he told his audience that the Democratic nominee had failed to take a definite stand on almost every important question that confronts him. He referred to the tariff situation and said: "There never was a more dangerous time to tamper with our tariff than now when standards of living the world over are depressed; when many countries are driven to sweat labor, and when the depreciation of currencies is already in many cases undermining the benefits of tariff protection. What we need is not tariff revision but a tariff truce."

Illinois Tax Law Declared Invalid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 29—The state income tax law which was passed by the Illinois Legislature last winter has been declared unconstitutional by the State Supreme Court. Besides killing the law, which was passed on the recommendation of the Governor's Tax Conference, the court ruling makes it appear improbable that any income tax law can be enacted under the present constitution.

The Supreme Court found the law unconstitutional because it provides for a graduated tax whereas the constitution specifies that all taxes on property must be uniform, and income is "property" the same as real estate or tangible personal property, it has ruled.

"The 1932 tax law," the decision said, "is an attempt to levy a tax upon property (income), by means of a graduated scale that increases in rate as applied to increases from property and personal earnings. It therefore violates the constitutional provisions that all taxes must be levied on property according to valuation."

PERU PASSES RELIEF BILL

LIMA, Peru, Oct. 29 (By U. P.)—Congress passed a bill Thursday authorizing a loan of 500,000 soles ($50,000) for operation of "popular restaurants" where the poor will be able to obtain inexpensive rations. A resolution to adjourn from Oct. 31 to Dec. 8 when President Sanchez Cerro will present his annual message was also approved.

Amusements

ORANGE, N. J.

Mrs. William S. Nelson's
Tuesday Morning Musicales
Alice Mary Anderson
Soprano
Nelson Eddy
Baritone
Tuesday, November 8th, at 11 o'Clock
Lucrezia Bori
Soprano
Metropolitan Opera House
Tuesday, December 6th, at 11 o'Clock
Albert Spalding
Violinist
Tuesday, January 3d, 1933, at 11 o'Clock
BALLROOM, HOTEL SUBURBAN
141 Harrison St., East Orange
Tickets on sale at Mrs. W. S. Nelson, Hotel Suburban; M. B. Ross, Inc., 621 Central Ave., East Orange, and Griffith Piano Co., 605 Broad St., Newark. Send mail orders to Mrs. W. S. Nelson, Hotel Suburban.
One Subscription for 3 Concerts, $8.00
Federal tax 80c
Make early reservation for lunch at Hotel Suburban

HOOVER CALLED GREAT FORCE IN SOCIAL SERVICE

Emergency Measures Said to Be Experiment That Will Pay Handsomely

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 29—Long before he became President of the United States, Herbert Hoover was known as a great humanitarian, but in the trying years of his Administration the stress of economic problems has overshadowed the fact that even his emergency measures have been part of a great experiment in social betterment which is yet to pay its best dividends.

This is the opinion of Prof. Arthur J. Todd, professor of sociology at Northwestern University, who will debate with Prof. William E. Dodd of the University of Chicago, here on Oct. 30 on the social promises of the two major parties.

In an interview yesterday, Prof. Todd said that almost every accomplishment of the Hoover Administration had converged into one line—that of social betterment. President Hoover, he pointed out, has gone after facts first and these will bear fruitage in due time if given a chance.

When it comes to the actual fundamentals of social planning the President has had the right idea, Professor Todd believes.

"Much has been said about social planning," he said, "but everything is not sound social planning that is named such. A $10,000,000,000 unemployment loan or a capital levy is not necessarily planning. Such measures may be merely makeshifts."

"The first essential of planning," said Professor Todd, "is fact finding. Certainly no one can say the White House has ever been occupied by a man of greater appetite for facts and authentic information than Mr. Hoover. This characteristic has provoked some of the most bitter criticism from his opponents. He has great patience and is willing to wait until the real meaning and significance of the facts appear. To Mr. Hoover facts seem to dramatize themselves in his mind, therefore he does not indulge in superficial histrionics."

Professor Todd said he was convinced that the liquor problem had a better chance of "sane and rational improvement" under a continuation of the Hoover Administration.

Amusements

BOSTON

SYMPHONY HALL
TOMORROW at 3:30
KREISLER
SIX MON. EVE. CONCERTS
Nov. 7, Dec. 12, Jan. 23, Feb. 13, Mar. 13, Apr. 3
SIX TUES. AFT. CONCERTS
Nov. 22, Jan. 3, Feb. 7, Mar. 7, Mar. 28, Apr. 18
BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Dr. SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY, Conductor

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GEORGE HASSELL TESSA DEANE
ALLAN JONES NICK LONG, JR.
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"THRIFT PRICES": Eves. 50c, $1, $1.50, $2. Wed. Mat. 50c, 68c, $1. Sat. Mat. 50c, $1, $1.50 Plus Tax.
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Tues. Night—"THE NEW GOSSOON."
Wed. Night—"THINGS THAT ARE CAESAR'S."
Thurs. Mat.—"THE FAR OFF HILLS."
Thurs. Eve.—"CRABBED YOUTH AND AGE," "THE SHADOW OF THE GLEN" and "BIRTHRIGHT."
Fri. Eve.—"RIDERS TO THE SEA" and "THE PLAYBOY OF THE WESTERN WORLD."
Sat. Mat.—"THE WORKHOUSE WARD" and "THE PLAYBOY OF THE WESTERN WORLD."
Sat. Eve.—"JUNO AND THE PAYCOCK."
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President Says Governor Roosevelt Is Like 'a Chameleon on Scotch Plaid'

(Continued from Page 1)

pany in 1928 over whose organization committee Governor Roosevelt was then chairman.

"The Governor, as a private promoter for profit during the boom of 1928," asserted Mr. Hoover, after reading the prospectus, offering foreign bonds, "believed and practiced what the Governor, as a presidential candidate, now denounces as immoral and a cause of our calamities."

Resents Supreme Court Slur

President Hoover then went on to the matter of the Surpeme Court.

Governor Roosevelt's assertion at Baltimore, said President Hoover, that "the Supreme Court has been controlled by any political party, is an atrocious one." And he added that the implications of the statement were even more serious. Putting his remarks in the form of questions, he asked: "Does he expect the Supreme Court to be subservient to him and his party? Does that statement express his intention by his appointments or otherwise to attempt to reduce that tribunal to an instrument of party policy and political action for sustaining such doctrines as he may bring with him?"

Indianapolis yesterday was the political storm center of the nation with great rival rallies of Republicans and Democrats, under way simultaneously so carefully managed, however, that the two did not meet. The streets of the city were lined to greet the President in the biggest outpouring of its kind since the Republican candidate went on tour in this campaign. A great procession of Democrats was formed later on to greet and hear Gov. Albert C. Ritchie of Maryland, whose speech went on the air shortly after Mr. Hoover's address was over.

Senator James E. Watson (R.), who is up for reëlection, introduced the Chief Executive, and was warmly praised by his party leader. Mr. Hoover's face was grim, and even when his remarks brought laugher from the crowd he generally went on with tight lines across his mouth as he delivered his slashing attack. Once, however, Mr. Hoover was forced into a smile despite himself as an ardent partisan shouted from the high ceiling.

"That's a boy, Herb."

Later on, in the midst of the enthusiasm, the President heard himself called "Herbie" for the first time in this campaign, by an excited supporter.

President Takes Offensive

President Hoover's speech follows:

My major purpose tonight is to discuss those long-view policies by which we not only cement recovery but also by which we secure over the years the enlarged comfort and the steady progress of the American people.

I propose to contrast them with the ideas which have been developed by the Democratic House of Representatives, the Democratic platform and the Democratic candidate in the course of his campaign.

When I refer to the views of these groups I say at once that I do not refer to all members of the Democratic Party. Many of them, as in 1896 and 1928, have signified their intention to support us against these notions. I also pay tribute to those Democratic members of Congress who have supported our measures for combating the depression.

I again reiterate the statement made recently at Detroit, that the most important issue before the American people right now is to overcome this crisis, that we may secure restoration of the normal jobs of our unemployed, recovery to our agricultural prices and to business, that we may extend generous help in the meantime to tide our people over until the fundamental restoration is accomplished.

Battle Now Offensive

I pointed out there that the battle has now changed from successful defense of our country from disaster and chaos to forward-marching attack on a hundred fronts through a score of instrumentalities and weapons toward recovery.

Since that time I have further positive evidence showing that the measures and policies we have set up are driving the forces of this depression into further retreat.

If there shall be no change in the strategy of this battle, if there shall be no delay and no hesitation, we shall have the restoration of men and women to their normal jobs and to lift agriculture from its anxieties and losses.

Before I begin the major discussion of the evening I shall take a moment of your time to revert to these methods and policies for protection and recovery from this depression in the light of certain recent misstatements of the Democratic candidate in respect to them.

Prepared in Every Way

I presume the Governor of New York will announce that I am acting upon the defensive if I shall expose the self-interested inexactitude which he is broadcasting to the American people. I am equally prepared to defend, attack or expound.

I shall not be deterred from my purpose to lay before the people the truth as to the issues they confront; I shall do it in the sense of responsibility of one who has carried and must continue to carry these issues into action.

The Governor of New York in a speech on Oct. 25 stated:

The crash came in October, 1929. The President had at his disposal all the instrumentalities of the Government. From that day to Dec. 31, 1931, he did absolutely nothing to remedy the situation. Not only did he do nothing, but he took the position that Congress could do nothing.

That period constitutes over the first two years of the depression. It seems almost incredible that a man, a candidate for the Presidency of the United States, would broadcast such a violation of the truth.

The front pages of every newspaper in the United States for the whole of those two years proclaimed the untruth of such statements.

I need remind you of but a few of the acts of the Administration to demonstrate what I say.

The Governor dismisses the agreements brought about between leaders of industry and labor less than a month after the crash, by which wages of literally millions of men and women were, for the first time in 15 depressions of a century, held without reduction until after profits had ceased and the cost of living had decreased.

Ignores Evident Truths

He ignores that today real wages in the United States are higher than in any other depression period and higher in purchasing power than in any other country in the world.

He dismisses the healing effect of these agreements by which the country has been kept from industrial strife and class conflicts.

He would suppress from the American people knowledge of the undertaking brought about within two months after the crash among the industries to divide existing work in such fashion as to give to millions of families some measure of income instead of discharging a large portion of them into destitution as had always been the case in previous depressions. He ignores the fact that they have held to these practices to this day.

If the Governor will look up his own files of official correspondence he will find that within a month after the crash I appealed to him for coöperation in creating employment and stabilizing wages, in which I set out to him the gravity of the situation and urged that he should present the great need to all cities and counties.

If he says nothing was done, then he violated the promise he gave me at the time.

Governor's Memory Short

Nevertheless the other states and municipalities entered into the general definite organized campaign to increase construction work in relief to unemployment during the winters of 1930 and 1931. Not only federal but state, municipal and private agencies were mobilized to this end.

By this, which the Governor seems to have forgotten, I succeeded in reversing the whole of the usual process of decreasing construction work in time of depression.

This type of work was increased during the first year of the depression by over $800,000,000 above normal, thus giving a living to thousands of families who otherwise would have been destitute.

The Governor would suppress the fact of the mobilization of the American people under my leadership for the winters of 1930 and 1931 of private charity and public support to relief of distress in every town, village and hamlet of the United States through which we carried them over those winters without serious suffering or loss, as is proved by the public health statistics day by day.

The Governor cannot be ignorant of the recommendations I made to the Congress within a month after the crash, and again in the session a year later, for the great increase of federal public works in aid to employment: and he cannot be ignorant of the appropriation made to care for the farmers stricken by drought, or the public funds raised under my leadership for those purposes.

Governor's Ignorance Deepens

The Governor entirely ignores the most patent fact in the history of this depression—that under the wise policies pursued, recovery of the United States from this first phase of the depression—that is, collapse from our own speculation and boom—began about a year after the crash, and continued definitely and positively until April, 1931, when the European crash took place.

The Governor is probably entirely ignorant of the international measures taken to limit extension of this prairie fire under my leadership.

He ignores the German moratorium and standstill agreements in June, 1931, which not only saved Germany from complete collapse but prevented much more extended distress in the United States.

He neglects the creation, after the collapse in England, of the National Credit Corporation, with a capital of $500,000,000 in cooperation with American banks, which saved over 700 institutions involving deposits of upward of 10,000,000 of our people.

The Governor entirely misrepresents the fact that the plan to meet this crisis which swept upon us from Europe was proposed by me to political leaders of the United States at a White House conference on Oct. 6, 1931, further elaborated in a message to the Congress on Dec. 8, and was not the creation of Democratic leaders at the end of December, as he would imply.

Produced No Plan

The Democratic leaders produced no plan until they began their destructive program a few months later, not one of which acts he has disavowed. He ignores the fact that the unprecedented measures proposed and carried through by the Administration would have put us on the road to recovery eight months ago instead of having to await the adjournment of the Democratic House of Representatives.

And again the Governor, despite every proof, keeps reiterating the implication that measures taken by this Administration have brought no fruitful result to the common man.

He has been told, at least by some of the men who advise him in his campaign, that the gigantic crisis which the United States faced was escaped by the narrowest margin, and that this was due to the unprecedented measures adopted by this Administration.

If some of these very men will tell him the whole truth, they will tell him that they personally sought to buy and withdraw large sums of gold because of their belief that we could not maintain the gold reserves.

Why can he not be frank enough to recognize the successful care of the distressed in the United States; that a vast amount of employment has been provided; that the savings of more than 95 per cent of the depositors in our banks have been held secure; that the 20,000,000 borrowers who otherwise would have been bankrupt by destructive pressures from forced selling of their assets in order to pay their debts have been protected; that the 70,000,000 life-insurance policies which represent the greatest act of self-denial of our people in provision for the future safety of their loved ones have been sustained in their validity; that foreclosure of hundreds of thousands of home and farm mortgages has been prevented?

Currency Kept Impregnable

He knows that the integrity of our currency has been sustained, that the credit of the Federal Government has been maintained, that credit and employment are being expanded every day.

The living proof of these measures, which were conceived from the human heart as well as the mind, can be found in the men and women in every city, every town, every township, and every block in this broad land—for they have been saved their jobs and secured from suffering.

I have stated my major purpose this evening is to speak upon some of the continuing policies of this Administration in contrast with the policies of our opponents.

Many of these continuing policies are dealt with in our platform. I dealt with many of them in my acceptance speech. Some have developed in the course of this campaign. Having had the responsibility of this office for three and one-half years, my views upon such public questions are already set out in many matters in the public record and public action.

I do not have to engage in promises. I may point to performance.

The opposition has shown its true purposes by the legislation of the last session of the Democratic House of Representatives, through their platform, and through the statements or evasions of their candidate.

What of the Tariff

Of these subjects I may refer first to the tariff.

In a recent speech, in discussing the agricultural tariffs, I pointed out the specific disaster to our farms from the Democratic proposal to reduce these protective tariffs.

I pointed out that the Democratic Party had, in 1913, not content with merely lowering the tariff, put a large part of farm products on the free list. I pointed out that the Republican Party had passed an emergency farm tariff bill in 1921, and a Democratic President had vetoed it.

I pointed out that the Democratic minority in Congress in 1931 had voted against the revival of the emergency farm tariff and the Republican majority had passed it and a Republican President signed it. I pointed out that the Democratic minority had voted against an increase in agricultural tariffs in the Republican Tariff Act of 1922.

I pointed out that most of the Democratic members of Congress voted against the bill carrying these increases of tariffs in the special session of Congress which I called in 1929 for that purpose, but we passed this bill.

In the light of their historic attitude it is but natural that our opponents express their bitter opposition to the Republican tariff. They have habitually voted against these tariffs.

And now they propose in their platform "competitive tariff for revenue," and they denounce the whole Smoot-Hawley bill, which is mainly devoted to increase of the farm tariffs. The Democratic candidate, from the day of his nomination, iterates and reiterates that he proposes to reduce the tariff. He states it was an unwarranted increase of the tariff.

Roosevelt on Tariff

During the first seven weeks of this campaign he not only adopts their historic position and constantly repeats their platform, but reinforces it by repeated statements that:

"I support the competitive tariff for revenue."

"The tariff law of 1932 was a drastic revision of the tariff upward in spite of the fact that the existing tariff levels were already high enough to protect American industries."

"We sit on the high wall of the Hawley-Smoot tariff."

"I condemn the Hawley-Smoot tariff."

"A wicked and exorbitant tariff."

"Sealed by the highest tariff in the history of the world."

"Our policy declares for lowered tariffs."

"A ghastly jest."

Mr. Roosevelt and his party knew that the major increases in the Smoot-Hawley Act were the farm tariffs when their platform was drawn, and he knew of them when he made the statements that I have quoted.

The evidence is complete that they and he intend to reduce farm tariffs.

During the past three weeks I have reiterated this plain and evident purpose of their party and their candidate. Unquestionably, my exposition has given their candidate great anxiety, because on the 25th of this month, just twenty-one days after my statement, he announced another new deal.

A New Shuffle

I call this a new shuffle. He now announces within two weeks of the election that he does not propose to reduce tariffs on farm products.

This is the most startling shift in position by a presidential candidate in the midst of a political campaign in all recent political history.

What would Grover Cleveland or Samuel Tilden or Woodrow Wilson say to such a shift? Does the Governor realize that he has overnight thrown over board the great historical position of his party? That he has rewritten the Democratic platform? That he must withdraw half of his speeches in which he denounced the Hawley-Smoot act as the origin of this world calamity?

I have the privilege of informing him that 66 per cent of all the duties collected on all dutiable imports are directly on imports of agricultural origin and the reduction of which would affect American farmers.

Are we to take it that all the diatribes we have heard from the Democratic candidate throughout this campaign are in respect to only one-third of the American tariffs?

Just seven days ago he said: "The Hawley-Smoot tariff law carried the decline in world trade, and what amounted to a minor calamity became a general international calamity."

He must now conclude that the farm tariffs do the world no harm. You will further remember that under that act two-thirds of our imports are free of duty, and now he excludes two-thirds of the remaining one-third that are dutiable.

What Does He Think Now?

Does he still pretend that this terrible calamity to the world was caused by tariffs on one-ninth of our imports? And further, does he know that of this one-ninth of imports of nonagricultural commodities, less than one-half of them were increased? Does he now pretend that this calamity was caused by increase of tariffs on one-eighteenth of our imports?

Does he continue to ignore that our whole imports are less than 12 per cent of the world imports and that thus, in his revised view, increased duties on one-eighteenth of one-twelfth or less than one-half of 1 per cent brought the world calamity? He should now at least search in the aftermath of the World War for the origins of this calamity and stop this nonsense.

I wish to extend this discussion a little further, that the Governor may explain himself on some more tariff questions. Does he include reduction of the tariff on cotton textiles, so largely manufactured in the South? I have included but a part of these in agricultural tariffs, inasmuch as only a part of raw cotton is not protected.

Does he propose to close up the southern cotton mills? In view of this new light, has he considered the position of the oil industry—in the States of California and Oklahoma, in Texas, and in Kansas? Has he considered the copper industry—in the States of Arizona, Montana, Michigan and Utah?

How About Other Tariffs!

Has he considered the tariffs on metal and other products—which affect the welfare of the whole of the New England States and New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, California, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and West Virginia?

Has he considered the tariff on pottery and chemicals—and its effect upon New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia and California? Has he considered the tariffs on lumber—in their effect on Oregon, Washington, California and Wisconsin?

Perhaps if he would give the same consideration to the effect of reducing tariffs for these people, he will come to the same conclusion as that to which he has been forced by this debate in respect to agriculture.

Now, if political exigencies have forced his temporary conversion on agricultural products, how far has he authority to change at will the traditional policies and the platform of the Democratic Party? How far can Governor Roosevelt guarantee to bring with him the Democratic members of the House and Senate who voted against the bills carrying the increases in agricultural tariffs, and how about the men who wrote the plank in the Democratic platform?

Do you, as farmers, believe in this eleventh hour conversion? And, finally, I ask you whether or not you, as business men farmers and workmen, are prepared to intrust your future occupations and welfare to the gentleman whose fixity of principle and whose knowledge of the subject can be driven out of him in only three weeks?

Like Chameleon on Scotch Plaid

Do you consider that your livelihood is safe in the hands of the traditional and present enemy of the protective tariffs?

Perhaps the Governor and the whole Democratic Party will now withdraw and apologize for the defamation to which I have been subjected for the past two years because I called a special session of the Congress and secured an increase in agricultural tariffs.

I, myself, am taking heart over this debate. If it could be continued long enough, I can drive him from every solitary position he has taken in this campaign. They are all equally untenable. Perhaps I could get him to declare himself upon other evasions and generalities. But even on the tariff, he, perhaps, remembers the dreadful position of the chameleon on the Scotch plaid.

As to the balance of the protective tariffs, unless his late conversion extends further than agriculture, he proposes to reduce them in the face of the fact that, during the last fourteen months, there has been a violent change in the economy of the entire world through the depreciation of the currencies in thirty European nations and thus lowering of their standards of living and the creation of still greater differences between costs of production in the United States and abroad.

Firm for Protective Tariff

Now, the Republican Party is squarely for the protective tariff. I refuse to put the American workers and farmers into further unemployment and misery by any such action as the unrepented principles of their members of Congress and their platform.

The Governor's new shuffle requires that he give some further assurances to the farmers. The Democratic House of Representatives and their allies in the Senate passed a bill directing me to call an international conference for purposes of reducing tariffs.

The Governor has supported this in his campaign. That means that we should surrender to foreigners the determination of a policy which we have zealously held in American control for 150 years, ever since the first protective tariff was enacted under George Washington.

This would, in this manner, place the fate of American workers and American farmers in the hands of foreign nations. I vetoed the bill.

The Governor should now explain to the farmers that if he were to call such a conference he would exempt agricultural tariffs.

Violation of Old Principle

Beyond this, the Democratic Party and their candidate propose to enter upon reciprocal tariffs. That idea is not entirely new in our history, although it is a violation of a now firmly established principle of uniform and equal treatment of all nations without preferences, concessions or discriminations.

It is just such concessions and discriminations that are producing today a large part of the frictions of Europe. I suppose our Democratic friends try to blame these European tariff wars on the Smoot-Hawley bill.

Though reciprocal tariffs are a violation of American principles, this nation has fallen from grace and at times attempted to do this very thing.

At one time 22 such treaties were negotiated for this purpose. Congress refused to confirm 16 of them, two of the remaining failed of confirmation by other governments and four others were so immaterial as not to excite notice.

On another occasion Congress conferred on the Executive a limited authority to make such treaties, twenty-two of which were agreed upon, all of which were repealed by tariff acts.

This all demonstrated just one thing. In an intelligent democracy you cannot surrender the welfare of one industry or locality to gain something for another.

There is, however, an overriding objection to reciprocal tariff upon which the Governor's new shuffle requires that he give further assurances to the farmers.

What Europe Wants

The vast majority of the wishes of foreign countries about our tariffs is to get us to reduce our agricultural tariffs, so that they can enter our agricultural market.

The only concessions that we could grant through reciprocal tariffs would be at the cost of our farmers.

Since the Governor's assurance not to reduce farm tariffs, it is necessary for him to assure the farmers that he will abandon reciprocal tariffs in relation to agriculture. This, of course, takes away all of the trading value in the reciprocal theory.

In all this discussion about reducing tariffs it should be remembered that if any one of the rates or schedules of our tariff is too high, it has been open to our opponents during the whole of the last session of the House of Representatives to pass a simple resolution and thereby secure its review from the Tariff Commission. Did they do that? They did not.

The establishment of the Tariff Commission with this authority destroyed one of the campaign methods of the Democratic Party, and that was to conduct campaigns by exhibiting kettles or pans to the housewives of the nation and explaining what unjust cost was imposed upon them by the tariff. That maneuver is not longer effective, with the bipartisan Tariff Commission open to give remedy.

Assail Tariff Commission

The Democrats propose, and in fact passed a bill in the last session, to destroy this authority of the bipartisan Tariff Commission by which it may change the tariff so as to correct inequities or to alter the schedules to meet the changing tides of world economic life.

Thus, they propose to return to the old log-rolling, the orgies of greed, viciousness and stagnation of business during general Congressional action in review of the tariff.

The increased authority to the bi-partisan tariff commission to make changes in tariff with the approval of the President, which was brought about by my insistence two years ago, was the greatest reform in tariff legislation in a half of a century. It was originated by Theodore Roosevelt.

No better example of the vital importance of the flexible tariff exists than today, when we are in the crisis of men and women being thrown out of employment due to depreciated currencies abroad and of low-priced farm products moving in over our borders.

The commission is today reexamining the new differences in cost of production at home and abroad that action may be taken to restore to men and women their jobs.

Sound Republican policy maintains this commission and its authorities. The Democratic policy is to destroy it, but perhaps the Governor will offer us a new deal on this also.

The Democratic candidate proposes to place the payment of the war debts owed to us by foreign countries squarely on the shoulders of the American workman and the American farmer by lowering the tariffs for this special purpose.

Would Allow Alien Foray

He would let down the bars to the American market for foreign commodities in order that foreign nations may collect from the profits of their manufactures the money with which to pay these debts.

Will he now exclude 66 per cent of our dutiable imports, being agricultural products, from this proposal?

My view in opposition to cancellation of the war debts is a matter of public record through many public statements and messages to Congress. I have proposed that we should use the foreign debts, payment by payment, to expand the foreign markets for our labor and for our farmers.

This is not cancellation. This is the reverse of the announced policy of the Democratic candidate.

At no point in this campaign have our opponents stated clearly and definitely their position on immigration. I have stated that I favor rigidly restricted immigration. I endeavored to secure from Congress the return of quota bases from national origins to its former base.

I have recommended that a more humane provision should be made for bringing in the near relatives of our citizens.

I shall persist in these matters.

I have limited immigration by administrative order during the depression in order to relieve us of unemployment, or, alternatively, to save the jobs of our people who are now at work.

Bars Effectually Closed

Two years prior to that order going into effect nearly half a million immigrants came to the United States. Since it went into effect more have gone out than have come in. The distressed people with lowered standards of living that would have come in would have been a far greater addition to our unemployed than even that amount.

I have repeatedly recommended to the Congress a revision of our railway transportation laws in order that we might create greater stability and greater assurance of this vital service in our transportation.

This regulation should be extended to other forms of carriers, both to prevent the cut-throat destruction of their own business now going on among them and to prevent their destruction of the other major arm of our transportation.

I have set this matter out in numerous messages to Congress. I have supported the recommendations of the Interstate Commerce Commission, which are specific and not generalities.

Our opponents have adopted my program in this matter during this campaign except certain glittering generalizations, as to which they do not inform us how they are to be accomplished and upon which I enter a reservation.

I have repeatedly recommended Federal regulation of interstate power. I stated as early as seven years ago that "glass pockets are the safety of the industry as well as the public." I secured the creation of the independent power commission by the Congress two years ago.

Opposes Federal Power Business

I have opposed, and will continue to oppose, the Federal Government going into the power business.

The intention of many men campaigning for the Democratic candidate, under the auspices of and with money provided by the Democratic National Committee, is to put the Government into the power business, and it would seem that they must have confidence that their notions will be put over by the Democratic candidate.

The Democratic candidate says he will preserve the great water powers for the people. That is already provided by the law since 1920, and it, therefore, presents no difficulty to vigorous campaign promises.

In my acceptance speech I stated that this depression has exposed many weaknesses in our economic system. It has shown much wrongdoing.

There has been exploitation and abuse of financial power. These weaknesses must be corrected and that wrongdoing must be punished. We will continue to reform such abuses and correct such wrongdoing as falls within the powers of the Federal Government.

The American people must have protection from insecure banking through a stronger system. They must be relieved from conditions which permit the credit machinery of the country to be made available without adequate check for wholesale speculation in securities, with its ruinous consequences to millions of our citizens and to national economy.

For Banking Law Reform

This the Federal Reserve System has proven incapable of doing. I recommended to the Congress the sane reform of our banking laws. The Democratic House of Representatives did not see fit to pass that legislation in the last session. I shall persist in securing its accomplishment.

I recommended to the Congress an emergency relief to our depositors in closed banks that, through the temporary use of the credit of the Federal Government, a substantial part of their assets should be forthwith distributed in order to relieve distress and enable depositors to reëstablish their business.

The Democratic Congress refused to pass such legislation in the last session, except for a minor provision of authority to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, which does not reach to the heart of the question at all.

The Democratic candidate and his corps of orators have not yet disclosed their position on this subject.

We have listened to much prattle from the opposition about reducing government expenses. Having a record of earnest performance, I naturally exposed their insincerities upon this question at Detroit.

If I receive a mandate from the American people in this election, I shall be able not only to force upon this Democratic House real economies, but also be able to stop further raids by the Democratic party on the Treasury of the United States.

Discovers Old Discovery

The Democratic candidate has annexed, as if it were a new discovery, the recommendations which I made in 1922 and have continuously advocated ever since for the reorganization of the whole federal administrative structure for the purpose of economy by the consolidation of bureaus and the elimination of useless boards and commissions.

The candidate, in a recent speech, misrepresents the present situation, for the Congress, having been no longer able to oppose this reform, did pass a measure during the last session granting an authority to the Executive to bring this about.

They, however, denied my request for immediate action, except on minor matters, and made that authority dependent upon the approval of Congress, which cannot be given before next March under the terms of the law.

If the Democratic candidate will read the law and inform himself fully upon the subject, he must withdraw that statement.

I gave an address at Des Moines devoted largely to 12 specific measures now in action and to be put into action for agriculture.

At Cleveland I likewise gave an extended exposition of the measures and policies which we have in action and propose for labor and employment. I am in hopes these statements will be carefully considered.

One of the most important issues of this campaign arises from the fact that the Democratic candidate has not yet disavowed the bill passed by the Democratic House of Representatives, under the leadership of the Democratic candidate for Vice-President, to issue $2,300,000,000 of greenback currency—that is, unconvertible paper money.

Has Not Disavowed "Rubber Money"

That is money purporting to come from the horn of plenty, but with the death's-head engraved upon it.

Tampering with the currency has been a perennial policy of the Democratic Party.

The Republican Party has had to repel that before now.

In the absence of any declaration by the Democratic candidate on this subject for seven weeks of this campaign, no delayed promise now can effectually disavow that policy. The taint of it is firmly embedded in the Democratic Party. The dangers of it are embedded in this election.

If you want to know what this "new deal" and this sort of money does to the people, ask any of your neighbors who have relatives in Europe, especially as to German marks.

I have stated that I do not favor the prepayment of the soldiers' bonus of $2,300,000,000. It was passed by the last Democratic House of Representatives.

With the aid of the public it was stopped. It will be attempted again.

The Democratic candidate has not yet stated to the American people fairly and squarely what his attitude is upon this subject.

The reasons why I object to it can be illustrated by the father who, in a generous moment, promised his young son a bonus of $100 when he was 21 years old.

The boy asked his father for the $100 13 years in advance. His father said:

Dough Must Rise

"Times are bad. I am hard pressed. I have to bring up and educate all of the children, and I haven't the money. I am placing $5 per annum in the savings bank and, as it is compounded, it will amount to $100 when you are 21 years old."

The moral of that story is you cannot eat your loaf of compound interest before the dough has had time to rise.

And the further political moral of this story is that it was said by the father's political opponents that this son would never vote for his father for public office.

There is no one high in public office who knows better than I do from personal observation the service given by the youth of our country in the great war. I have insisted upon their care when in distress.

But with all my regard and feeling I cannot endanger the whole stability of this country in this special demand of a part of the veterans or any other special group.

Of one thing I will assure the veterans, and that is when they are paid they will be paid in real money.

During the past few weeks the Democratic candidate has had a great deal to say in endeavoring to establish the idea in the minds of the American people that I am responsible for bad loans by American bankers and investors in foreign countries. He says:

An Unsavory Chapter

"This is an unsavory chapter in American finance. These bonds in large part are the fruit of distressing policies pursued by the present Administration in Washington. None other, if you please, than the policy of lending to backward and crippled countries."

The Governor does not inform the American people that there is no federal law of regulation of the sale of securities and that there is doubtful constitutional authority for such law; that most of these bonds are issued from New York State, which has such authority, and that the Governor has done nothing to reform that evil, if it be one.

I recollect a Republican Governor of New York who, believing wrong was being done to citizens of his own and other states on their life insurance, found a man in Charles Evans Hughes who cleaned it up once and for all.

The Governor had not stated to the American people my oft-repeated warnings that American loans made in foreign countries should be on sound security and confined to reproductive purposes.

I have defined these as being loans for creative enterprises which, of their own earnings, would repay interest and capital.

In one of his addresses the Governor pretends not to be able to understand what a reproductive loan is, and yet, as I will show you in a moment, he does know something about it.

What Loans Accomplish

I will say at once that when we have surplus capital, properly secured loans for reproductive purposes abroad are an advantage to the American people. They furnish work to American labor in the manufacture of plants and equipments; they furnish continuing demands for American labor in supplies and replacements.

The effect of such creative enterprise is to increase the standards of living among the people in those localities and enable them to buy more American products and furnish additional work for American labor.

I have no apologies to make for that statement. It is sound; it makes for the upbuilding of the world; it makes for employment of American workmen and profit to American investors. If it be followed, there will be no losses.

In these statements the Governor entirely omits the conditions and warnings with which I have always pointedly surrounded the statements of this subject. Although no federal official has the authority to control the security offered on these loans, none have defaulted where my proposed safeguards have been followed.

It is obvious from the Governor's many speeches that he now considers that all foreign loans are wrong. He seems to consider the selling of foreign bonds in our country to be wicked and the cause of our calamities.

Roosevelt Bond Salesman

One interesting part of all this tirade is that I have never been engaged in the selling of foreign bonds or foreign loans.

The Governor has the advantage of me in experience in that particular. As late as 1928 the Governor was engaged in that business for profit and actively occupied in promoting such loans.

At that time he was chairman of the organization committee of the Federal International Banking Company, a corporation organized for the selling of foreign securities and bonds to the American people.

I have in my hand a prospectus of that corporation in which the foreword, written by Mr. Roosevelt before he resigned this position to take the Governorship, reads as follows:

"The organizers of the Federal International Banking Company feel that foreign investments are in the nature of alliances. The Federal International Banking Company will provide a new source of supply from which American demand for foreign investments may be satisfied. It is intended to promote expansion of American foreign trade. Investments of the Federal International are intended to be self-liquidating. It will put to sound protective uses a part of the surplus wealth of our nation which might otherwise be employed in the purchase of existing stocks and thereby increase present tendencies toward inflation."

Then For—Now Against

The prospectus states that "its operations will be widely distributed in foreign countries and various industries."

It further states "that we must aid debtor nations to purchase our products, rehabilitate themselves, expand and develop and earn money with which to liquidate their debts, that foreign loans should be facilitated to aid the export sale of American products."

Throughout the prospectus constant reference is made to the fact that it is organized under the law, and the impression is given that in consequence it has some sort of

Hoover Speaks Right Out

By the Associated Press

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 29

HERE are some of the high lights from President Hoover's address last night, his fourth major address in his campaign for reëlection to the Presidency.

I have further positive evidence showing that the measures and policies we have set up are driving the forces of this depression into further retreat.

In Governor Roosevelt's address on Oct. 25 he stated: "After March 4, 1929, the Republican Party was in complete control of all branches of the Government—executive, Senate and House, and I may add, for good measure, the Supreme Court as well." Does that statement express his intention to attempt to reduce that tribunal to an instrument of party policy and political action for sustaining such doctrines as he may bring with him?

The increased authority to the bipartisan tariff commission to make changes in tariff with the approval of the President, which was brought about by my insistence two years ago, was the greatest reform in tariff legislation in half a century. It was originated by Theodore Roosevelt.

The American people must be relieved from conditions which permit the credit machinery of the country to be made available without adequate check for wholesale speculation in securities.

The Democratic candidate has not yet disavowed the bill passed by the Democratic House of Representatives under the leadership of the Democratic candidate for Vice-President to issue $2,300,000,000 of greenback currency.

I have stated that I do not favor the prepayment of the soldiers' bonus of $2,300,000,000. Of one thing I will assure the veterans, and that is when they are paid they will be paid in real money.

He (Roosevelt) now announces within two weeks of the election that he does not propose to reduce tariffs on farm products. This is the most startling shift in position by a presidential candidate in all recent political history.

official blessing from the Federal Government.

I have no reason to believe that the Governor's enterprise on this occasion was not perfectly proper and soundly founded. I do not wish to convey that impression.

But the Governor, as a private promoter for profit during the boom of 1928, believed and practiced what the Governor as Presidential candidate now denounces as immoral and a cause of our calamities.

Two weeks ago at Cleveland I felt it necessary to denounce the calumnies being circulated in this campaign by the Democratic National Committee in official instructions to their campaign speakers.

Spread Poison by Silence

That committee privately acknowledges that these have not a shred of foundation. They refuse to take the manly course and withdraw these statements. They have sought to maintain their continuing poison by silence.

I now have before me other calumnies of the Democratic National Committee, circulated in the same fashion by instructions to their campaign speakers. These instructions bristle with such titles as these:

"How President Hoover has failed the children."

"His real interest in the nation's children may be gained by his recorded effort to emasculate and disrupt the children's bureau."

"The bunk of the Home-Loan Bank Act."

Governor Roosevelt implies his indorsement of these calumnies by repeating their implications in his speeches when he speaks of what he calls "attempts that have been made to cut appropriations for child welfare."

And again:

"The United States Public Health Service states that over 6,000,000 of our public-school children have not enough to eat; many are fainting at their desks; they are the prey of disease and their future health is menaced."

In another speech he uttered a slur on the home-loan bank system created by this Administration.

These things have importance only as indicating the desperate attempts to mislead the American voter.

The Children's Friend

I am not required to defend my interest in children over the past score of years.

But, more to the point, I have a letter from the chief of the United States Public Health Service that no such statement as that quoted by Governor Roosevelt has ever been put out by that service.

Further, I have here an address, only a week old, by the president of the American Public Health Association, who is not a government official, saying "By and large, the health of the people as measured in sickness and death has never been better, despite the depression."

That shows the devoted work of thousands of American men and women whom his statements in this campaign have sought to slur.

As to the children's bureau, I may demonstrate the untruth contained in this statement by the fact that the first year of my administration, despite the hard times, I increased appropriations for the children's bureau from $320,000 to $363,000; in the second year I recommended appropriations of $399,000, and in the third year I recommended appropriations of $395,000, but the Democratic House of Representatives reduced this by $20,000.

This scarcely looks like ruin of the children's bureau—on my part.

In the matter of the Home Loan Banks, the Governor states that this idea was brought out in the middle of the campaign. And, like the instructions to speakers, he makes slurs upon it.

Untruth Its Own Undoing

That statement falls to the ground in the same slough of untruth as the others when it is recollected that I had founded the better homes movement in the United States more than 10 years ago, whose activities in over 9000 different communities, through the devoted service of thousands of American women, finally blossomed into the White House Conference on Home Building and Home Ownership in December a year ago.

On that occasion I proposed the plan for the Home Loan Discount Banks which I had advanced two years before and secured the support of that conference for the creation of the institution. The bill was drafted and presented to Congress on Dec. 8 last.

The refusal of the Democratic House of Representatives to act prevented its passage until the last hour of the session, eight months later, when the pressure from women and men devoted to the upbuilding of the American home had become so great that they did not dare defeat it in the face of this campaign.

Had that bill been passed when it was introduced, nearly a year ago, the suffering and losses of thousands of small-home owners in the United States would have been prevented.

I consider that act was the greatest act yet undertaken by any government, at any time, on behalf of the thousands of owners of small homes.

Provides Machinery

It provides the machinery, through the mobilization of building and loan associations and savings banks, by which we may assure to men and women the opportunity to bring up their children in the surroundings which make for true unity and true purpose in American life.

In Governor Roosevelt's address delivered on Oct. 25 he stated:

"After March 4, 1929, the Republican Party was in complete control of all branches of the government—executive, Senate and House and, I may add for good measure, the Supreme Court as well."

I invite your attention to that statement about the Supreme Court.

There are many things revealed by the campaign of our opponents which should give American citizens concern about the future. One of the gravest is the state of mind revealed by my opponent in that statement.

He implies that it is the function of the party in power to control the Supreme Court. For generations Republican and Democratic Presidents alike have made it their most sacred duty to respect and maintain the independence of America's greatest tribunal.

President Taft appointed a Democrat as Chief Justice; President Harding nominated a Democratic justice; my last appointment was a Democrat from New York State, whose appointment was applauded by Republicans and Democratis alike the nation over.

All appointees to the Supreme Court have been chosen solely on the basis of character and mental power. Not since the Civil War have the members of the court divided on political lines.

Aside from the fact that the charge that the Supreme Court has been controlled by any political party is an atrocious one, there is a deeper implication in that statement.

Does it disclose the Democratic candidate's conception of the functions of the Supreme Court?

Does he expect the Supreme Court to be subservient to him and his party?

Does that statement express his intention, by his appointments or otherwise, to attempt to reduce that tribunal to an instrument of party policy and political action for sustaining such doctrines as he may bring with him?

My countrymen, I repeat to you, the fundamental issue in this campaign, the decision that will fix the national direction for 100 years to come, is whether we shall go on in fidelity to the American traditions or whether we shall turn to innovations, the spirit of which is disclosed to us by many sinister revelations and veiled promises.

My friends, I wish to make my position clear. I propose to go on in faith and loyalty to the traditions of our race.

I propose to build upon the foundations which our fathers have laid over 150 years.

Constructive Policies To Build Up Nation Must Continue, Hoover Says

At Cincinnati, President Hoover said:

Friends, I deeply appreciate the generosity and the courtesy of your greeting. It is encouraging, and it is an indication of where you will stand on the 8th of November next.

Our country has gone through a great strain during the last three years. The strain reached such a point a year ago, through the collapse of a great number of foreign countries, as to seriously jeopardize the whole of our country.

The Administration at once took unprecedented measures in dealing with that situation, and we have succeeded in defeating those forces. We have protected our institutions and our people. We have now transformed those measures into an attack upon this depression all along the line.

The need today is to maintain and continue the constructive measures of the Republican party in order to finally overcome the depression and restore our country.

Men Returning to Work

There are many evidences in the country today that these policies are working successfully. Men are returning to work. Orders are being placed with our manufacturers. Car loadings are increasing, and there are a score of other evidences of the success of the program, and if it be not interrupted will aid the march of recovery all along the line.

An occasion like this is hardly a time to review the battalions and the regiments and the army corps that we have in action in this great battle. They are both private and governmental. The first of these is the protective tariff upon our manufactured goods.

Our opponents propose to reduce the tariff. They propose to reduce it in the face of the fact that, due to the depreciation of foreign currencies, the standards of living and the wages in 30 countries which compete with you have now been further lowered, and a portion of our tariff protection has been already destroyed.

I have lately asked the Tariff Commission to review that situation, because your industries in Cincinnati are vitally interested in maintaining that protection. It is the margin through which we maintain our standard of living and wages and our jobs.

Wages Best in U. S.

A few days ago I asked the Department of Commerce to take a survey of the buying power of wages in different countries in the world as a result of the changes made by depreciation of foreign currencies.

That survey showed that, when you translate wages in those foreign countries into their ability to buy bread and butter, there is today no country where the wages will buy one-third the amount of bread and butter that can be bought by the wages in the United States. You are compelled to compete, if this tariff is lowered, with that kind of wages.

But worse than that, one competitor—that is Japan—whose currency has depreciated 40 per cent, is today shipping goods into your city in competition with your industries.

In Japan the standard of living has been lowered to the extent that the power of their workmen of purchasing bread and butter is just one-eighth that of your workmen in this city.

There are other measures which we have introduced to bring about the recovery from the depression. One of them was the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. You have seen evidence of its work in your own city.

How It Applies to Cincinnati

By loans made to your terminal company, you are able to continue the construction of this railway terminal and secure its completion two years in advance of what would otherwise have been the case. You were able to maintain employment in a time of great distress to a great number of families.

Another of the measures that we have undertaken was the expansion of public construction. You have an example of that in this city in the Postal Terminal Building, the contract for which has been let, which will result in the distribution of more than a million dollars of wages in this community.

Another of our federal measures will no doubt reach into your city before the winter is over—the provision of funds to save your unemployed from distress.

Another indication of the policies of the Republican Party has been the establishment in this city of one of the new Home Loan Banks. These banks are for the purpose of mobilizing the strength of your building and loan associations and your savings banks, of increasing their ability to borrow money, and thereby in turn to re-lend it to the citizens of your city on more favorable terms than ever hitherto, and by opening new supplies of credit to increase the construction of new homes and the employment of further labor.

Acts to Save Homes

Its further and more immediate object is to prevent the foreclosure upon homes where owners are not able to secure renewals. That in itself is a measure of major importance in the safety of your work people and of your city.

Now, I will not go into the program of our opponents on this occasion. If any of you will read the record in the last session of Congress and the promises given in this campaign—many of them recklessly—you will find that they represent mostly destruction rather than construction. The Republican Party has been for the whole of its seventy years of life the constructive party of the United States.

So that the issue for the ordinary business man and the working man is that: Whose election? The election of which party to the government?

Personalities are immaterial. The Government is conducted by parties and by the traditions of those parties. Which of these parties will bring us to a prompt industrial recovery?

Our Republican program is definite and it is specific. We do not hesitate to proclaim it. We do not sidestep the issues in this campaign. And this program is now actually working, greatly improving the conditions of business every week and every month.

The Democratic program offers no actual measures, unless it be reduction of the tariff, payment of the bonus, issue of paper money and half a dozen other destructive measures.

The program of the Republican Party is known to the whole business of the nation; it is based on sound governmental economic ideas. If, on the eighth day of November, there be no change, it will carry this great battle, in which we have already captured the first-line trenches, on to victory.

Indianapolis Takes Sides In Cheering Candidates

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 29 (AP)—Paper-strewn streets and tattered bits of bunting remained today to remind Indianapolis citizens of the greatest political spectacle witnesed here for many years.

Partisans discussed last night's speeches by President Hoover and Gov. Albert C. Ritchie of Marylyand, who championed the Democratic candidacy of Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Only guesses could be made as to the number of persons who witnessed two parades, one of which accompanied President Hoover from the Union Station to the executive mansion of Gov. Harry G. Leslie. The other, over virtually the same route, was composed of Democrats marching to the Tabernacle where Governor Ritchie spoke.

The Hoover parade consisted of a platoon of the Culver Military Academy black horse troop and soldiers from the United States Army post at Fort Benjamin Harrison.

The Democratic procession was more political in aspect. It was filled with marchers bearing torches and banners, and floats.

The Republican and Democratic state chairmen, who staged rival meetings, apparently were satisfied with their shows. Party workers from throughout the State thronged into Indianapolis to augment the crowds.

Mr. Ivan C. Morgan, chairman of the Republican state committee, said he believed President Hoover's personal appearance had made certain a Republican victory in Indiana.

Mr. R. Earl Peters, Democratic state chairman, said the turnout in honor of Governor Ritchie showed conclusively his party would upset a Republican precedent in the State of many years' standing.

The peak of the political season passed in Indiana with the appearance of President Hoover and Governor Ritchie and leaders of both major parties expect to devote the remaining days before the Nov. 8 balloting to consolidation of whatever advantages were gained by events of the last 24 hours.

Woman Tells Women Of Hoover Friendship

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 29—A rainy day hike taken by two women in the hills of California 25 years ago is responsible indirectly for the appearance on the political scene here of an ardent unprofessional woman campaigner, who is breaking years of reticence to talk for President Hoover.

She is Miss Katherine Jewell Everts of Brattleboro, Vt., an educator and dramatic reader of note. It was a quarter century ago, she recalled during her visit here, that she met Mr. and Mrs. Hoover at Berkeley, Calif. Her friendship with Mrs. Hoover began at that time when they found that they both wanted to go tramping in the hills.

Strangers when they started, they returned home warm friends after a day out-of-doors with lunch at a Portuguese farmhouse. For years Miss Everts has treasured her friendship with the Hoovers.

Now she feels it her duty to speak so that people who vote may better understand Mr. Hoover, and she is telling audiences of women quite simply about her friends, helping them to see the "tremendously human side" of the President as she knows him, a man of "arresting mind and a great heart," sensitive in the extreme to the needs of the unfortunate and practical in his methods of helping them.

Of Mrs. Hoover, Miss Everts has much to say: "There never was such a home maker. I have seen her go into a foreign country and make a home for her husband and the boys as if by magic. I have never seen such understanding and devotion as between Mr. and Mrs. Hoover."

Women Found Matching Men In Practical Political Work

Doing More Than in Any Previous Campaign, Says Mrs. Ross of Democrats

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 28—Democratic women can switch off the lights in their various local headquarters on election eve and go home triumphant in the knowledge that they have done more to stack up votes for their presidential candidate this year than have the women of their party in any previous campaign.

Ever since Mrs. Nellie Tayloe Ross, vice-chairman of the Democratic National Committee, opened the Democratic presidential campaign as an address from the convention platform in Chicago immediately after Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt's speech accepting the nomination, women throughout the United States have been working vigorously to bring about his election.

This unprecedented activity among Democratic women has been largely of a personal character. They have been making house-to-house canvasses, offering to explain the tenets of the Democratic faith and to tell why they felt other women should vote the Democratic ticket in November. They have rung thousands of door bells in all parts of the country, checking up on registrations, distributing literature, discussing party issues and frequently keeping systematic records of their interviews for the informataion and use of county central headquarters.

Millions of Calls

Miss Sue S. White, executive secretary of the woman's division, estimates that hundreds of thousands of women have worked in this campaign as members of the party organization; that they have made millions of calls, distributed millions of pieces of literature and collected hundreds of thousands of dollars for the campaign fund. A great deal of the "ammunition" with which these women have worked has been contained in carefully prepared bulletins issued by Miss White, designed to educate the workers to the importance of carrying on the campaign in the most effective manner possible and giving detailed instructions as to how the activities should be organized and carried out.

These bulletins have urged the women to make "organization" their watchword and not to relax their efforts to win supporters to the Democratic ticket until the votes are in the ballot boxes on election day and are honestly counted.

The women have been urged to take their places as equals of the men in the organization work and to drop the word "auxiliary" from their vocabularies. "There is no more justification for our thinking of women as auxiliary to men in the political world than there would be for thinking of a girl in a family as auxiliary to her brother," one bulletin said.

"The voters should first be approached as to issues," another said. "Those who are known to be or are discovered to be frankly Democratic should be enlisted as workers to interview other voters with whom they are personally acquainted and report back to the precinct leaders, who will in turn report to the county leaders. In many cases, it is advisable that the individual voter be interviewed by more than one Democratic worker in order that reports may be compared or additional information given and new light thrown on issues. These reports will enable the county leaders to place literature intelligently, meet questions with specific answers and send to the individual voter the particular Democratic worker who will most impress him or her with the justice of our cause."

Thorough Work

These excerpts from the bulletins show the thoroughness with which the groundwork has been carried on and the forcefulness with which women are being urged "to make themselves effective" in the political organization.

Mrs. Ross, who was formerly Governor of Wyoming, has made a notable record in her activities in support of the Democratic presidential candidate. She has been a major speaker at 50 important points in 21 states.

Discussing the active part Democratic women are taking in the campaign, Mrs. Ross declared that this was a "logical" sign of progress. Women are being more widely recognized in political activities wherever they are asserting their real ability for leadership, she said. It is more a question of women taking the important place in party organization which is logically theirs, than one of their work being recognized by men, she added.

"It would be a very dull man who would not see the wisdom of intrusting to women the task of reaching women voters," she continued. "And since these should make up half the electorate, it can be seen that the work of women is of equal importance with that of the men in the party.

"Women realize this fact in this campaign. Never before have I seen them so deeply interested in economic issues in an election. Women who are supporting our candidate are doing a great deal of voluntary work and this, of course, is the most valuable kind that can be done."

Responding to Views

The way in which the women are responding to the leaders' views as to their ability and usefulness is indicated by the answer a county chairman made when she was asked whether Democratic women were working side by side with men in the precincts.

"We are not," she replied. "We aim to be about three jumps ahead of the men."

The important part which Democratic women are taking in the organization has been made conspicuously apparent by the presidential campaign this year. But their activities in the party this year are not a mushroom growth which sprung up under the stimulus of the national convention and will disappear when the election booths are packed away. Organization of Democratic women throughout the United States is a feature of the policy of "no demobilization" which the party adopted at the close of the last presidential campaign.

Showing Increasing Ability, Declares Mrs. Yost of G. O. P. Committee

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 28—Women political workers who in four presidential campaigns have shown increasing ability to do the hard tasks of organization work feel that this campaign year is bringing them into a fuller partnership with their men colleagues, according to Mrs. Ellis A. Yost, director of the women's division of the Republican National Committee.

Four more years of practice in the business of politics finds them more expert, and their contribution more appreciated, than ever before, Mrs. Yost said.

The importance now attached to the women's especial task in the Republican campaign, namely, to get Mrs. U. S. Voter to the polls for the ticket, is indicated for one thing in the unusually large amount of special literature which the women's division has been authorized to write, print, and distribute, observers say.

In the speakers' bureau also and in the radio division the value of women as practical campaign workers without regard to sex is being more and more recognized, said Mrs. Yost. It is being found practical to have women speakers address mixed audiences, rather than groups of women alone, she said. Mrs. Dolly Gann, sister of the Vice-President, for example, is listed among the major campaign orators and assigned to important duty in the field.

Called Into Conference

A less obvious evidence of recognition, but one which is perhaps even more significant, in Mrs. Yost's opinion, is the quiet, matter-of-fact way in which men at campaign headquarters have come to assume that women department heads should be called into their party conferences. Women like to be treated as "just people" rather than as a group to be specially catered to and perhaps patronized a little, their leaders here declare.

It is a matter of satisfaction to them, they say, that women's division executives are consulted in the same way that heads of other divisions are consulted at political headquarters.

There is an easy give and take between men and women workers here apparent to any onlooker, which indicates that the self-consciousness which accompanied some of women's pioneer efforts in the political field is wearing off.

A natural working partnership has grown up. For example, when the women's division set to work to compile a series of campaign leaflets for feminine voters, the women assigned to the task of writing them asked experienced men workers for their advice, although the final presentation of facts was actually the product of the women. The men, on the other hand, when they read the booklet were not only generous in their praise of women's skill in presenting economic issues clearly and simply, but they paid them the greater compliment of ordering large quantities of their pamphlets for distribution to men readers. A letter from eastern Republicar headquarters received by Mrs. Yost this week informed her that men were "begging" for the booklet called "Facts" put out by the women's division. The pamphlet filled a need, this writer declared, that was not supplied by any of the general publications of the Republican National Committee and was winning men's votes as well as women's.

Shoulder to Shoulder

"In this new day, men and women are working shoulder to shoulder," said Mrs. Yost, who was a campaigner for suffrage before she became active in politics. "There is widespread appreciation of women's serious interest in economic problems. This may indicate a change in men's attitude or it may show that women themselves are taking a deeper interest in political problems."

President Hoover's address to women last week, because of its serious appeal, struck just the right note, Mrs. Yost said. Letters have poured into headquarters from women who say they are grateful to the President for "talking up" to them, not "talking down." Women are gratified that the President addressed them as human beings seriously working to help solve economic problems, Mrs. Yost said, since they realize that such matters as child welfare, in which they have a peculiar interest, are dependent ultimately upon a solution of economic problems.

That President Hoover's ability and accomplishments are generally recognized by outstanding women leaders of the day is shown by numerous statements of appreciation and support coming into the women's division, according to Mrs. Yost. Making public a symposium of such statements, Mrs. Yost put at the top of the list a plea from Mrs. Thomas A. Edison, widow of the inventor, for women to work as well as vote for the reëlection of the President. Mrs. Edison said:

"It is not enough personally to approve his unremitting attention to the duties of his office—his well-thought-out program for child welfare—his valiant efforts to prevent raids on the public treasury—and his extensive plans for the revival of business and the spread of employment. I believe it to be the duty of every woman to see that her friends and neighbors be acquainted with the facts and understand the necessity of carrying forward without interruption Mr. Hoover's plans. They must realize the danger of delaying the recovery of business by putting in the hands of untried leaders the welfare of the nation."

ABBOTTSFORD IVY BROUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Ga.—A sprig of ivy from the estate of Sir Walter Scott in Abbottsford-on-Tweedside, Scotland, is to furnish decorations for Sanford Stadium and one of the academic buildings on the campus of the University of Georgia. This sprig, famous for its origin, was presented to Dr. S. V. Sanford, president of the university, recently when he addressed the Burns Club in Atlanta on Sir Walter Scott. Dr. W. F. Melton of Oglethorpe University was the donor.

Leading Campaign for Woman Votes

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DIRECTORS OF WOMEN'S DIVISIONS OF BOTH PARTIES

At Left—MRS. ELLIS A. YOST, Republican. At Right—MRS. NELLIE TAYLOE ROSS, Democrat.

HOOVER TO WIN, SAYS SOCIALIST PARTY OFFICIAL

National Secretary Finds Early Antagonism Is Breaking Down

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 29—Not from Republican headquarters this time, but from an entirely different source, the headquarters of the Socialist Party, comes a prediction that President Hoover will be reëlected, but that Mr. Norman Thomas will draw the largest vote in Socialist history, something in the neighborhood of 4,000,000.

In making this statement in an interview Oct. 28, Mr. Clarence Senior, the youthful secretary of the National Socialist organization and director of Mr. Thomas's campaign, said President Hoover's reëlection appeared much more certain now than it did even a few weeks ago. "A good bit of the early antagonism to President Hoover has been broken down," he said, "by his appeal to nationalism. There is much less of the negative Hoover sentiment than there was. Then the warning uttered by Republican leaders of industry that 'things will be worse' if Governor Roosevelt is elected has been effective among industrial workers, our reports indicate."

Cut From Republicans

Mr. Senior does not believe, however, that the swinging of the large vote to Mr. Thomas will cut more into Governor Roosevelt's potential vote than into Mr. Hoover's. In fact, he said, "all the polls show that more votes are swinging to Mr. Thomas from the Republican than from the Democratic side."

The largest vote a Socialist candidate ever had was that registered in 1920 by Mr. Eugene Debs, and that was a little under 1,000,000; to be exact, 990,000. Mr. Senior expects Mr. Thomas to quadruple this. He further expects his party to elect three Congressmen, Mr. Herman Kent, Mr. Walter Polakowski of Milwaukee and Mr. J. Stitt Wilson of Berkeley, Calif. In addition, "I think we'll get a bunch of small local offices, and seats in state legislatures," he said.

In other words, while Socialists are not deceiving themselves about the possibility of electing Mr. Thomas, they believe their cause will be advanced a good bit in this election. Their campaign, while involving an arduous speaking tour for Mr. Thomas, is primarily from their point of view an educational one. In the past few months they have sent out more than 8,000,000 pieces of educational literature from national headquarters, in addition to what has been done locally.

Toward Socialist Goal

Every vote obtained, every office filled, Mr. Senior declared, is a step forward toward the Socialist goal of realignment of the political parties, fusion of the Democratic and Republican organizations, first locally and then nationally, so that there will be just two parties, a conservative and a radical.

There is already practically a fusion on most of the issues, he declared, and in several local communities where the Socialist movement is strong, such as Milwaukee, Wis., and Reading, Penna., it has gone even further.

He also reiterated his belief that the stronger the Socialist vote, the greater the possibility of working toward the kind of unemployment relief advocated by Mr. Thomas.

President Hoover was also given first place in a straw vote taken in 29 colleges and universities under the auspices of Student Thomas-for-President Clubs or college papers, it was announced at Socialist headquarters. Mr. Thomas came in second in this poll, with several hundred more votes than Governor Roosevelt. The total vote was announced as follows: Hoover 10,866; Thomas 5009 and Roosevelt 4664, the Socialists pointing out that Mr. Thomas polled almost 25 per cent of the total vote. Mr. Thomas defeated Governor Roosevelt in 22 of the 29 colleges and universities and defeated both President Hoover and Governor Roosevelt in eight of them," the statement said.

FARM COURSES GIVEN IN NORTH CAROLINA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Vocational agriculture is being taught in 186 high schools in 71 North Carolina counties, with 14,000 students enrolled for the courses, according to Mr. Roy H. Thomas, supervisor of this work. Approximately half of those enrolled are boys of high school age, while the others are adult farmers who attend evening classes. One hundred and fifty-five of the departments are, in white schools and 31 in Negro schools, Mr. Thomas said.

Vocational agriculture, he believed, "helps to round out the educational program in the rural schools by encouraging proficient farming."

THOMAS PLEADS FOR SOCIALISM TO SAVE NATION

Candidate for President Proposes Revision of the Constitution

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 29 (AP)—Mr. Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for President, in three campaign addresses in New Jersey yesterday, urged revision of the Constitution and the adoption of Socialist ideals to prevent "a drift into absolute chaos" or the rise of Fascism in this country.

Mr. Thomas concluded his speaking tour in Elizabeth last night, where he told a crowd which filled the Grover Cleveland Junior High School to its capacity of 1000 that a "protest vote for Roosevelt and revenge would be a vote for tweedledum as against tweedle-dee."

Early in the evening he addressed an audience estimated by the Socialist committee at more than 4000, who had jammed their way into Central High School Auditorium and cheered for five minutes when he appeared on the platform. His address, broadcast over the radio, was carried by amplifiers to another crowd outside the building.

In Morristown during the afternoon he addressed the Morris County League of Women Voters on revision of the Constitution, and particularly called for a curb on the powers of the Supreme Court.

In his Elizabeth speech, Mr. Thomas scored Governor Roosevelt for his failure to call a special session of the New York State Legislature to deal with unemployment relief.

"The last proof," he asserted, "that the two conservative parties are equally heartless and incompetent and that the workers have nothing to hope from Governor Roosevelt is contained in this morning's papers that he will not call a special session of the Legislature of New York because 'none is necessary to provide for unemployment relief, if the people ratify the $30,000,000 bond issue which is to be submitted to them at this election.'"

"It is important to note," Mr. Thomas observed, "that the Republican Legislature agreed with him."

The Socialist candidate called the bond issue "inadequate" to care for the 1,750,000 unemployed which he said are in New York State.

"Governor Roosevelt's idea that beer can be taxed heavily enough to balance the budget is comic," he added. "England has beer, but it has not fed the hungry nor kept them from rioting."

Slump Called Time For Public Works

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 29 (AP)—Maj.-Gen. Lytle Brown, chief of the army engineers, said yesterday, "Public work can best be done in time of business depression, provided the Federal Government is in good economic condition."

Speaking before the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association, meeting in convention here, he described inland waterways work accomplished since 1929, and outlined proposed improvements.

"In spite of the difficult financial condition of federal finances, the appropriations for river and harbor work during the past three years have been made far greater than at any like period in the history of this country," he said.

'Vote For, Not Against,' Lecturer Suggests

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 29—An appeal to his audience to avoid "the great American habit of voting against something or some one" was made by Dr. George Earle Raiguel of Philadelphia in the opening of a series of lectures on current events at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday.

"Vote for someone," urged Dr. Raiguel. "Don't let your vote become a mere protest."

He analyzed 32 straw votes taken in various parts of the country in the past few weeks, showing the drift of sentiment from one presidential candidate to another and announced that he himself would support President Hoover.

MEAT CONFERENCE PLANNED

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Oct. 29 (By U.P.)—The Foreign Office, it was learned yesterday, has invited Argentina and Brazil to send delegates to a conference which will consider the attitude the three countries are to adopt in view of restrictions on British importations of South American meat imposed as a result of the Ottawa Empire Conference. Both countries were understood to have indicated a willingness to coöperate in an effort to "unify" their meat policy. A similar conference early this year failed.

NATION'S HOPE IN DEMOCRATS, RITCHIE SAYS

Maryland Governor at Indianapolis Declares Republicans Have Failed

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 29 (AP)—Gov. Albert C. Ritchie of Maryland told a cheering throng of Indiana Democrats here last night that the Republican Administration has failed and that the nation's only hope "lies in putting in a Democratic Administration which can succeed."

The Governor's address brought a climax to a state-wide rally which was given its impetus by a colorful red fire torchlight parade through downtown streets.

The Maryland Chief Executive, who last summer was a candidate for the Democratic Party nomination for President, spoke only a few miles from the auditorium in which President Hoover also made an address.

Not Be Safe

When the ovation that greeted the Governor as he was introduced finally subsided, he began by telling his audience that "Republican spokesmen, beginning with the President himself, are endeavoring to convince the American people that the country will not be safe in Democratic hands," and said:

"It is to this effort to spread fear and alarm among the electorate that I wish to address myself tonight. I pronounce the effort an unworthy one, and I want to ask what the American people have to be afraid of in getting rid of a national administration whose unsound policies have steered the country into the valley of depression and despair."

Departing at times from his prepared address and omitting much of it because of radio broadcasting time limits, Governor Ritchie took occasion to assail Mr. Henry Ford, the manufacturer, for what he termed "blackjacking employees to vote for President Hoover."

He was cheered when he said that Governor Roosevelt, the Democratic presidential nominee, "is called upon in this time of stress and trouble to lead the American people out of the wilderness created by the mistakes and unfulfilled promises of the Republican Administration."

More in Need of Relief

He was cheered again when, coming to the farm problem, he said that "the farmer is more in need of relief today than he was when Mr. Hoover started to relieve him."

Attacking "Republican orators, from President Hoover down," for what he termed "belittling the candidate of the Democratic Party for President of the United States," Governor Ritchie departed from his manuscript and said:

"Tonight I am told he has called him ignorant, and charged that he misrepresented the facts and I want to say that as an American citizens and as a Democrat I resent this."

The Governor said that "President Hoover subscribed at Cleveland to the assertion that the policies of Jefferson and Jackson are dangerous to this country. I don't know whether he did tonight or not, for I wasn't 'listening in.'"

Interpolating an attack on Mr. Ford into the address, the Governor said: "This great captain of industry, Mr. Henry Ford of Detroit, who employs foreign labor, tells those American workers whom he does employ that they must vote for Herbert Hoover. Why this effort of Republican capitalists to blackjack employees into voting for Hoover? This plan of a great American capitalist in telling workmen how to vote is un-American and it is undemocratic."

The Maryland Governor referred with sarcasm to predictions he said President Hoover had made in 1930 concerning the economic depression that "the storm had been weathered," and added that "no matter what he said tonight, that's what he said two years ago."

Foreign Loans

Continuing his criticism of the President, Governor Ritchie said that "I am told that tonight Hoover defended his policy of making huge loans to foreign countries."

"He may have a partial defense of this policy, but see what it has done to us. At the time we were lending American dollars abroad, we were selling American goods abroad too, and the foreign countries were paying for the goods they bought from us with the money they borrowed from us. Such a course can only end in disaster."

Referring to the Democratic nominee, Governor Ritchie said:

"A great heart, breadth of view and a sympathetic understanding of the average American man and woman whose champion he is—these are the outstanding qualities of Franklin D. Roosevelt. . . .

"Now in the zenith of his powers, rich in governmental and business experience, tried and tested in the crucible politics, he is called in this time of stress and trouble to lead the American people out of the wilderness created by the mistakes and unfulfilled promises of the Republican Administration."

Turning to prohibition, Governor Ritchie said, "The Republican plank is a piece of hypocrisy, deception and double dealing."

"It is inconceivable that any one who reads it can say that if adopted it would reëstablish the right of the states to deal with intoxicating beverages," he said, pointing out that "there are practically no limits to which Congress could not go under such a power."

Clean-Cut Way

The Democratic prohibition plank was said to advocate repeal "in a clean-cut and forthright way."

Governor Ritchie asserted the charge that the Democratic Party would jeopardize the future of the country "comes with particularly poor grace from Mr. Hoover."

"He became food dictator during the war by appointment of a Democratic President, Woodrow Wilson. He joined Wilson in asking the country to elect a Democratic Congress in 1918, and he allowed his name to be entered in a Democratic presidential primary."

As to governmental economies, Governor Ritchie said, "The only hope lies in Franklin D. Roosevelt, who stands 100 per cent upon the Democratic platform which assures a reduction of 25 per cent in the cost of the Federal Government."

EDUCATIONAL

College Heads Trying to Balance Academic Budget

By ARCHIE M. PALMER
Associate Secretary of the Association of American Colleges

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
New York

BALANCING the academic budget is today one of the most perplexing tasks to be performed by college executives. Yet there is much evidence that they are meeting the challenge of the present economic situation with wisdom, courage and a determination to carry on.

Confronted with diminished revenue, both from student fees and from endowment income, the administrative officers of the colleges are taking heroic steps to keep their institutions at a high level of efficiency, no matter how great the sacrifice. With the usual support from outside sources curtailed, they have been forced to adopt extreme measures to reduce expenditures and thereby live within their restricted income.

Colleges which depend more largely upon student fees for their income find themselves relatively in better financial condition than those whose support normally comes chiefly from the returns on invested endowments. Not only are the returns on invested funds—all too frequently now in the form of frozen assets—decreased, but the prospects are unfortunately not very favorable in times like these for gifts from individuals and for sustained support from church and other constituencies. The exigencies of the present moment tend to vindicate the idea that a student should pay a larger share of the cost of his education.

More Local Students

Colleges generally, and especially those located in or near large centers of population, have more students living at home and commuting to college than formerly. Those from whose immediate environs a good many students have usually gone to distant institutions, particularly in the East, are also benefiting from an increased local enrollment. In many instances this increase in local attendance has served to offset other losses. Despite the hard times and the disposition on the part of students to seek financial assistance and to negotiate for time in paying their bills, several colleges have actually raised their tuition fees this year.

Nevertheless, the solution to the budget-balancing problem must come from internal economies rather than any anticipated increase in external resources. The Association of American Colleges, as a service to its 457 member colleges, has just completed a comprehensive survey which reveals what the colleges and universities of the country are actually doing to reduce their expenditures and economize with a minimum of loss in educational efficiency.

Of the various methods being employed to achieve budget savings those most frequently adopted are reductions in the cost of maintenance and of operating expense, and the elimination of miscellaneous expenditures which do not directly concern the instruction of students. These economies have been effected by reducing expenditures for publicity and publications; reorganizing the janitorial and maintenance forces; filling vacancies in the maintenance and operating staff with students, or relatives of students, thus enabling the latter to discharge their debts to the college; temporarily shelving campus improvement plans; undertaking no new construction except where special funds are provided; carefully supervising dormitory and dining hall expenditures; installing budget controls; centralized purchasing of supplies and equipment; and by generally introducing scientific management into the maintenance of the buildings and grounds of the college.

Better Than Cutting Salaries

It is evident that the colleges are beginning to realize that there are many other far more preferable channels of reducing expenditures than cutting salaries. While reductions in the salaries paid to faculty members have been necessary in many colleges—reductions amounting to as high as 33 per cent in several institutions—a very considerable number have maintained existing salary scales and a few have actually made their usual annual increases. Frequently the reduction in the amount paid for instruction has been achieved in the form of "voluntary contributions toward balancing the budget" on the part of loyal faculties. Some colleges are guaranteeing a certain base or minimum payment with the understanding that the balance of the nominal salary—or as much of it as possible—will be forthcoming if the yearly income permits.

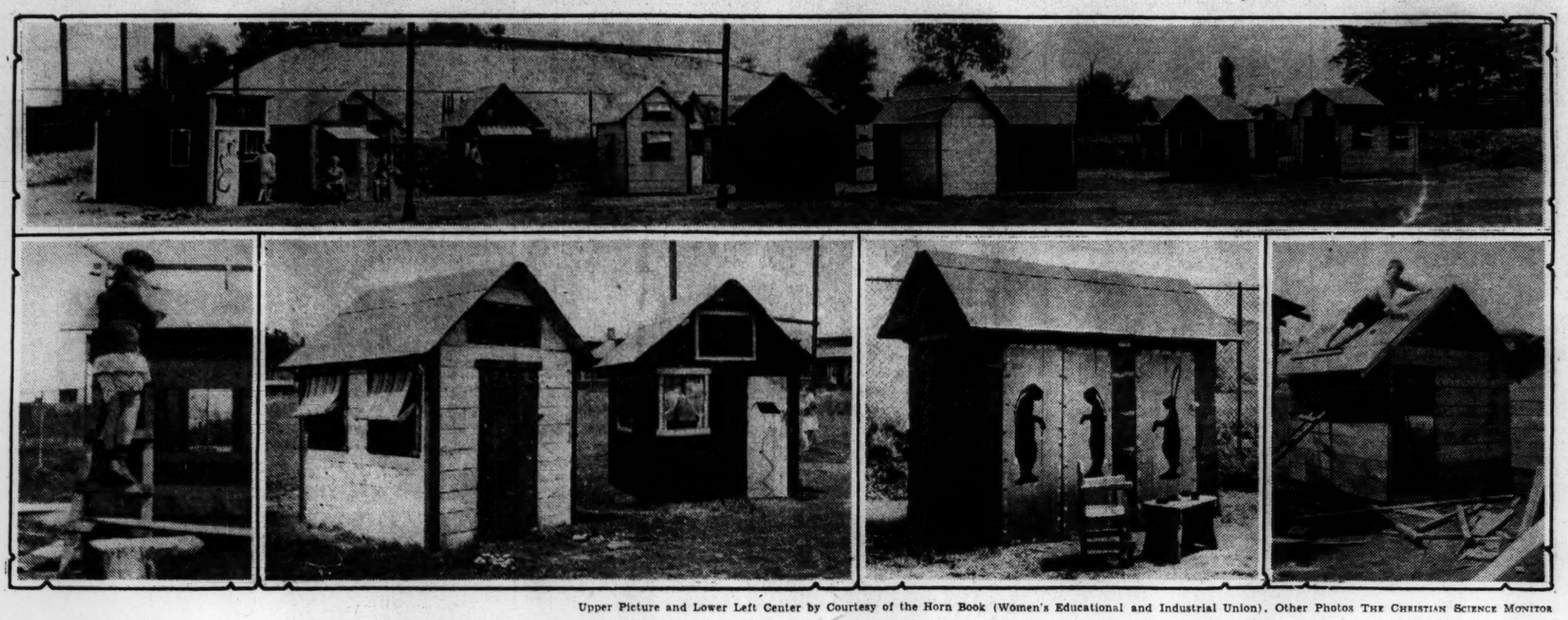
A number of colleges have made reductions in staff, usually by failing to renew annual appointments of instructors and assistants. Leaves of absence with pay, usually granted to professors every seventh year, have been postponed or denied, while leaves of absence without pay have been encouraged. These actions, and failure to make new appointments to fill vacancies caused by passing on, retirement, and resignation have resulted in increasing the teaching load of those retained. Arrangements are also being made in many institutions to increase the size of classes and to give certain courses in alternate years or alternate semesters. A few colleges are even going as far as to substitute demonstrative lectures for individual laboratory experiments in the sciences.

After all these economies in operation have been effected, faculty salaries cut, teaching readjustments made, and educational programs revised, there still remains the problem of planning for the future. The continuous functioning of our colleges and universities at a high level of scholarship is fundamental to the progress of our country. Their contribution to society justifies the expectation of sustained support of their activities. Long-term planning, for both the financing and the operation of our colleges, calls for the interest and coöperation of all.

The present financial situation has cut deeply across our whole educational system. Economic forces have served to reveal both the strength and the weakness of many undertakings, and have compelled a more careful examination and appraisal of the fundamental structure. While taking toll of weaknesses, the experience has at the same time tended to conserve and enhance strength wherever found. There are certain clearly observable developments, directly attributable to the present economic situation, that may rightly be termed "compensations."

Dr. Robert L. Kelly has described these compensations from four angles. The trustees and executives, he says, are fearlessly removing many non-essentials. "The faculties, not having counted money the chief end of life, know how to economize on the campus and in the home. The students, sobered by untoward events, are throwing over unnecessary ballast and steering a straight course. The parents, with confidence shaken in material investments, continue to invest in the things of their children's spirit."

Notwithstanding the immense difficulties involved, college administrators and their associates are exhibiting extraordinary optimism in their approach to this problem of balancing the academic budget.



Upper Picture and Lower Left Center by Courtesy of the Horn Book (Women's Educational and Industrial Union). Other Photos The Christian Science Monitor

Upper—Children's Village of the Shady Hill School, Cambridge, Mass., Planned and Erected by Seven-Year-Olds. Lower First—Just an Everyday Job for a Second-Year Girl Pupil at Shady Hill. She Is Expected to Build Her House as Stoutly as Do the Boys. Second—Large Enough to Sleep In and Decorated With Gay Colored Sketches. Third—Furniture and Dishes Also Made by the Children. Fourth—Hitting the Nail on the Head.

Second-Grade City Planning

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Cambridge, Mass.

AN ACTIVITY eagerly anticipated by every child who enters the second grade of the Shady Hill School, Cambridge, Mass., is the building of a real children's village, which each year rises at one end of the grassy playing field. In fact it is not alone the 7-year-olds who dream of this village, but the two younger groups as well. All through the beginners' and first year classes the boys and girls at this school look forward to the time when they, too, will take part in erecting the dozen or more gayly painted four-by-five foot houses which face one another along a winding path.

Everybody knows what fun it is to build a little house all one's own—sides, roof, chimney and all, with a door on real hinges and maybe to paint it the colors of one's choice. And it can be a home, or a bank, or a grocery or post office, or even a fire-house, for all these are needed in regular villages, of course. Best of all, when school is over, second grade boys and girls take the houses home to play in.

Small wonder the village has apparently come to stay at Shady Hill School. It affords a joyous outlet for the children, and makes innumerable demands upon them to add to their store of general information and to acquire new skills.

Visitors to the school are many, and few complete their round of the cottagelike buildings which command a broad sweep of the pleasant meadow without investigating the cluster of little houses which brighten the slope at the rear. The youngsters in the "village" are usually much too busy to give more than a passing glance at the adults who pick their way gingerly among the freshly painted doors or sides of the houses, or around ladders supporting those who are putting roofs on their six-foot high structures, or sawing planks laid across wooden horses in true workmanlike fashion. Blue denim overalls are the proud uniform used by boys and girls alike.

A Tourist Guide

In their incomplete stages it is not easy, of course, to recognize the different buildings, but a little girl who had stopped painting supplied the necessary information. "That red one's a power house, and the brown's the post office, and mine's a home—going to be white and green—and that pink and blue one's a tea-room!" she said.

"Then there's a library over there and a museum—see the butterflies that boy is painting around the door?—and on this side there's the bank and the blue church, with the tall spire, and the newspaper office. Oh, yes, and that's the grocery, with shelves inside." These were fully as colorful as the others, and some had decorations on the face of the door and around the window frames.

"They're big enough to sleep in," the little girl went on, though the visitor would hardly have suspected it. "And we're going to stay in our houses overnight, once, the last week of school!" Here was a prospect of genuine respect.

Real work this is for 7-year-olds, to be sure, this wielding of flat brushes heavy with house paint, or the handling of smaller ones for the application of designs in other colors, to say nothing of trimming off rough edges along door and window sills with a saw, of sawing true to the mark and hammering boards on sloping roofs, while a teacher steadies the ladder. The untiring fascination such building holds comes from the knowledge that it is precisely this kind of work which goes into constructing the houses they live in, and observation at home and elsewhere is quickened for immediate application to the job at hand.

Hand-Woven Rugs

When the painting is finished each child furnishes his house with the rugs and lacquered tables, chairs and stools and even curtains and awnings made in the classroom during weather which kept the pupils indoors. The rugs, woven on two and three-foot frames, with designs of rabbits, flowers and boats worked in, have been hanging along the classroom walls for weeks until they were needed for this purpose, while some of the little chairs have been tested now and then by their owners. There is pottery, too, for the houses, made and painted and ready for use in serving supper to the parents who are invited to come as soon as the work is completed, and for the supper and breakfast to be eaten at the time all sleep out. Last year the teachers built open fires and had pancakes and maple sirup for breakfast!

"Now we can build our village," exclaim the second graders the first day of the new term, each fall. "Let's begin right away."

But the teacher is not ready to proceed so fast. First the pupils must know a good deal more about villages and this means looking at many pictures and talking about their characteristics. Then they will need to know something about the way variety is secured in planning buildings, and they must look at the houses and churches and libraries and stores they pass at home, and when going from place to place, so they will get ideas, discover what they like and be prepared to choose and design the structure they want to build. For before a plank is sawed the children have made their "architect's plans" which they must follow accurately as to measurements and pattern.

The class talks about the things a village needs, and one boy mentions a bank and says he would like to be a banker, another the fire chief, another a grocer, an editor and so on, while the girls perhaps select a milliner's or dress shop, a library, bakery, a school, home and candy store.

There is so much to learn! They must allow room enough around the house to afford light to themselves and their neighbors, they must learn to hammer nails squarely and sharply so they do not bend in the wood, they must learn how to handle a saw so they keep to the pencil marks, and how to make their foundations strong enough to insure their houses from tumbling down in a storm—they must keep their idea clearly in mind throughout the year so that their furnishings conform in style, and countless other things. They must learn to care for tools, and to be orderly in replacing them in their proper places so that others may find them when they are needed, and to keep them in good condition. They must learn the relation of the individual to the group, and how to be helpful to others when they require assistance without wasting precious time in mere dawdling. All of which is but a suggestion of the infinite possibilities which are afforded in building the children's village. M. A. M.

Better Speech for Busy People

By CARILYN STEVENS

Final th Is Interesting

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN ENGLISH, th has two sounds: th, voiceless, as in thin, and voiced, as in then, thine. If one listens, for instance, he can hear a little murmur or buzzing sound when he says "then" that is not present when he says "thin." Many teachers of speech consider it important for students who wish to improve their speech to be able to recognize the difference between a voiced and a voiceless consonant.

Having learned to distinguish between these two sounds the student will find some interesting points to consider about th. For one thing, when th is final it is usually voiceless; bath, myth, moth. However, in the word "with," meaning in company with, the th is voiced. "Enoch walked with God." The same form is also used when "with" is a prefix; with-draw, with-in, This is a nice point that adds distinction to speech. In the word smooth (as we all know) and bequeath the th is likewise voiced. Authorities differ about beneath.

Certain Plurals and Verbs

When nouns are pluralized or changed into a verb form by adding s or e they sometimes take the voiced form; truth, truthz, breath, breathe.

Special words require attention. In fifth, sixth, hundredth, because the combination of consonants is difficult, one should give special care to sound th correctly. When s is added to pluralize these words (fifths, sixths, hundredths) still further care may be needed. Cloth gives us no difficulty but in the word clothes the th must be correctly sounded and the word must not degenerate into "klōz." "Height" is pronounced "hīt"; the length and the breadth and the hīt. (There is no th-sound on the end of the word.) For those who have trouble with this sound it may be helpful to remember that it is made by the tip of the tongue against the edge of the upper teeth. The tongue should not be allowed to protrude too far.

In many cases a word to the wise is sufficient, directing thought to a correct form often being enough to eliminate confusion with regard to it. A simple method by which busy people can acquire accuracy with regard to the two forms of th, without going deeply into the technic, is to study a list of words until they are thoroughly familiar with the correct forms. The ear soon becomes accustomed to these, after which further attention will probably not be necessary. For the convenience of those interested two lists of words in common usage are given below, showing the correct form of th. Many of these words are well known and will serve as guides in the pronunciation of others not so familiar.

VOICELESS	VOICED
bath	baths—bathe
breath	breathe
cloth	clothes
oath	oaths
moth	moths
loath	loathe
truth	truths
wreath	wreaths—wreathe
youth—youths	youths
teeth	teethe
mouth(noun)	mouths(noun)—mouth(verb)
path	paths
fifth	with
fifths	bequeath
width	smooth
widths	
hundredth	
hundredths	
fourth	
fourths	
length	
lengths	
month	
months	
myth	
myths	

Sentences to Try

The wind bloweth where it listeth.

If God so clothe the grass of the field—(clothe, voiced).

The length and the depth and the height of being.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal. (Truths, voiced.)

She has a world of ready wealth
Our minds and hearts to bless,
Spontaneous wisdom breathed by health
Truth breathed by cheerfulness.
—WORDSWORTH.

("Breathed" and "breathes" are voiced th. The others are unvoiced.)

Breathes there a man with soul so dead
That never to himself hath said,
"This is my own, my native land."
—SCOTT.

Little Boys With Dolls

London

Frequently little boys display a liking for dolls and similar playthings which are generally looked upon as "girls' toys." To check this tendency is unnecessary, while to develop and guide it because we understand it is the part of motherhood.

A certain little boy of 4 manifested a quick sensitiveness to human need. If his Mummie needed a little comfort, though she gave no conscious indication of this to the child, he would invariably come to her, put his arms round her neck, and say: "Never mind, Mummie; you're all right." Not only does this occur now with his mother, but he is equally receptive to the needs of others.

This same little chap, though embracing the qualities naturally associated with a "real" boy, also has that love for dolls. His favorite game of his own invention is to play "Mothers!" He pretends to be a "Mummie dog with all her puppies," or a "Mummie pig and lots of little baby pigs!"

The world is too ready to scoff at things it does not understand, and it is our duty as parents to find the motive power which impels certain actions in our children. It is a privilege to be able to do this and to let the children feel that we understand the significance beneath what seems to be "make-believe."

To Act Normally In the Classroom

Special from Monitor Bureau
New York

SCHOOLROOMS free from the rigidity of the traditional setup of rows of seated children with attention focused on a teacher may come more generally into vogue in the public education system if the ideas of Dr. Edward R. Maguire, principal of the Herman Ridder Junior High School, prevail.

In classrooms, children should find themselves in lifelike situations to which they must adapt themselves as they are expected to do in other environments, Dr. Maguire holds. The old-fashioned method of teaching by the "sopping and squeezing" process—expecting the children to sop up facts which teachers later attempt to squeeze out of them by means of examinations—is too mechanical to offer opportunities for character and personality growth, he declares.

To achieve this flexibility within classes, he advocates group study plans, giving pupils opportunities "to do, to talk, to study, to discuss, to evaluate their own work and their fellows, to move about, to ask, to answer, to argue, to govern themselves as members of small communities, to accept criticism graciously, to be polite to their neighbors and teacher—to behave normally," instead of emphasizing quiescence as a main objective. Dr. Maguire's views are expressed in a paper included in a report on "Principles and Practices of Junior High School Education in the City of New York."

"The traditional classroom, filled with quiet or quiescent children and a dominating teacher, is anything but a real life situation," Dr. Maguire explained. "By its very set-up, it interferes with its own progress toward character development. Pupils are but quiet little slaves living in continuous hope that something may happen to break the monotony of sitting still. In the modern viewpoint this structure has been outgrown."

The group-study plan which Dr. Maguire advocates, and which is similar to those in operation in some of the more forward private schools, would break up the formal and formidable class into small groups within the room, each group being homogeneous in some quality such as achievement or need. Group leaders would be responsible to the class for results. Groups would be separated from one another for concentration of interest and the pupils would be permitted to stand in the corners of the room or at the blackboards. Each group would have its topic to work on and each pupil his task. Grouping must be on the basis of individual needs and capacities, not on intelligence. The reactions of the pupils would be guided by the teachers.

Under the traditional method, if the pupils cannot produce a modicum of result, they drop out and go to work, Dr. Maguire says. If they betray characteristics that differentiate them from the "average"; if they fail in proper quiescence and absorption, they are branded as failures and as left-backs; then they join the ranks of the over-age.

"Character education, or any other education, cannot be made to function in a routine that loses its product by its own wayside as fast as that," he continued. "Present procedure must change."

'Vocational' Arts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Minneapolis, Minn.

"WHAT is that new building over on the corner of Third Avenue and Eleventh Street?" is a query often heard in Minneapolis. The answer that it is the new Mary Miller Vocational High School causes different reactions.

"At last" means that the speaker has known something of the continuous effort of the friends of public school vocational education in Minneapolis during the last 10 years to get a suitable house for the training they felt had proved a value in trade life.

"But it doesn't look like a school," means that the beautiful new structure of simple, strong, modern lines stands in decided contrast to the old building on the same lot. The old school of quaint rambling style, towered and turreted, was built in 1878 for the Central High School.

"What! Already?" means another score for public building during these difficult times.

"Rising Stock"

But a large number of boys and girls of trade inclinations whose home conditions make it imperative for them to go to work to become earners at 16 have been following the growing building. For with the very first announcement that the new building was actually to be a fact, the stock of vocational education showed signs of rising. The enrollment of the old school began to increase. What was worthy of such a fine edifice must be fairly good training after all! Some of those who thought that the school was just a good tarrying place until one was 16 and could be free of the fetters of compulsory education began to change their plans.

Then, too, the last few years have not been ones that impressed youth with the conviction that "getting a job" at sixteen was what really happened. For that reason many pupils decided that they might just as well take more time to prepare for something definite and then be better ready for work when these "times" are over.

Needleworkers, retail sales girls, waitresses, cooks, printers, business students, art students, junior nurses have left crowded quarters and now have new homes. Only one new course is added. That one is cosmetology—which for just a mere reader means "Beauty Culture." What the public wants—providing it is good and a practicable trade—is what the Vocational High attempts to train for.

Academic Courses Added

Parents often pressed the "visiting teacher" in former days to tell them what studying history, chemistry, art and English had to do with Rosie's learning to sew or sell or cook when they needed to have her get a job quickly. Lately it has been found necessary to add even academic courses to the curriculum. When there have been few jobs to get, it has been a good time to study. "Right," say those who believe that the schools should assume a greater responsibility than ever before.

Normally the rule, "Make good in your position before you receive your diploma," has been the basic factor which makes the school vocational rather than mechanical. A staff of coördinators see to this placement in the different trades before the pupils are graduated. That the rule has worked is shown by the following figures:

The average enrollment the last few years has been 1200 pupils. But, of course, less than half of this number are eligible for placement.

Report of temporary employment of students of Vocational High School from June, 1929, to May, 1930:

Department	Days' Work
Retail training	4054
Dressmaking	873¾
Millinery	225
Junior nursing	361
*Business department (general office, printing, telegraphy, stenography)	4633
Total	10,146¾
Cooking department	2909¾ hours

Permanent Positions	Students Placed
Retail training department	23
Nurses, needleworkers, cooks	62
Business department	111
Total	196

*Earned by business department, $8,886.15

The year 1932 brought a curtailment of Vocational High's placements as it did to every other employment agency. The total number of days' employment in temporary work was 6491¼. The cooks were given 2052 hours' work. The permanent positions dropped to 45. One must always keep in mind the fact that the placement is not registered as permanent until the girl has been on the job for four weeks.

To check on the success of the training and wisdom of the placement, a follow-up system has been adopted.

Economics Need To Be Studied With Three R's

Special from Monitor Bureau
Chicago

SHOULD not economics be placed beside arithmetic, reading and writing as a fundamental of the public school curriculum and its study continued in high school and college as a means of making more intelligent citizens, capable of solving present-day problems?

Such teaching is a major function of the school, in the opinion of Dr. Henry C. Morrison, professor of education at the University of Chicago, a practical teacher and writer on educational subjects.

"The public school exists to make people intelligent about the world in which they live," said Professor Morrison. "The only possible way for people to be intelligent about the economic and social world is for them to study economics as they now study physics and chemistry.

"Economics teaching in a simple form could begin down in the elementary grades," Dr. Morrison said. "Children should be taught first how to manage their own money, how to do simple bookkeeping. Then they should learn the elements of money and banking, and what is meant by insurance or the distribution of risk. Later, they should be indoctrinated with the notion that there is no supreme power in government that determines how much each shall have. Above all, they should learn the rudiments of taxation.

"The United States has antiquated systems of taxation today largely because there isn't enough economic intelligence in the body politic to follow the expert taxationists. In Illinois, for example, we have a banking system much in need of reform. The Illinois Bankers' Association has repeatedly called attention to the need for better banking laws, but the Legislature does not enact reforms. In the meantime special interests profit by the existing laws. However, if the people who vote were as intelligent about banking as they are, for example, about sanitation, they would not allow the present banking system to continue. Do you suppose they would allow any Legislature to discontinue the drainage system? No, they know too much about drainage to be fooled."

While the elementary school is the logical place to begin economics teaching, in Dr. Morrison's opinion, colleges would do well to fill in some gaps in their students' education along this line, so important to citizenship. No matter what a student's specialty may be, he held, he should be well grounded in economics. And this grounding cannot be acquired by one semester's smattering, any more than a knowledge of Latin or French can be acquired in a one semester course. It is a subject that should be taken slowly and thoroughly.

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INTERIOR·DECORATION·AND·ANTIQUES

Tyler Treasures Revealed

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

AFTER several months of examination of the great mass of treasures from which they were directed to select by the terms of the will of the well-known collector Charles H. Tyler, the Boston Museum of Fine Arts opened this week for one month an exhibition of pieces representative of those which have been chosen.

Nearly all of these are American, made before the days of mahogany. A large portion of the whole can be dated in the seventeenth century, a period that until now had been inadequately revealed in the colonial furniture of the museum's extensive new wing. Through this munificent bequest it now becomes rich in those chests and cupboards which were the most prized movables of the New World householder between the times of Cromwell and George I. He had little furniture as a rule. A few tables and chairs of the seventeenth century are about all else that has survived for us, for we know little and see nothing of the beds used in the colonies then.

Much Space Taken by Only a Portion

The partial showing of these remarkable acquisitions fills four of the smaller galleries, one of them holding almost exclusively the carved oak chests and court-cupboards which are the outstanding pieces of the seventeenth century. In Connecticut these have been found bearing a distinctive form of carving which has attached the name of that state to the articles on which it occurred and have also been found outside that area. These designs are distinguished by the use of a conventionalized tulip, usually appearing in the two outer panels, while the third or center panel bears the pattern of a sunflower or similar blossom. This accounts for the common designation of sunflower chest, or cupboard, of which there are three examples here.

A method of ornament which appears to have prevailed in America only in western Massachusetts is that of flat carving of a primitive sort. As the first of the chests bearing it and several later ones were found in and about Hadley, Mass., the name of that town has been given to the type. The fine specimen to be seen in this same gallery carries in bold lettering, "Mary Pease," convincing evidence of its bridal associations. Small desk boxes are here too, and slightly larger ones with flat tops which probably served for storage of small things of special value.

Another room of mainly early eighteenth century objects includes several obviously country pieces, quaintly simplifying the styles current in the more sophisticated shops of the period. Of these a painted pine court cupboard is unusual and two chests on frames, one of William and Mary style. A chest of drawers with painted tree and chicken design has great charm, the decoration being in practically its original condition.

Lacquered Decoration in Variety

Conspicuous in another gallery is the furniture lacquered in the Chinese fashion of the early 1700's. Especially noteworthy is the grouping of a highboy, two chairs with caned seats and backs which are probably of earlier origin, two tall clocks and a pair of Queen Anne chairs with their original leather seats, all apparently with their original decorations unchanged except by time and slight wear. In an adjoining gallery hangs a large mirror of the same category, making sufficient material for an impressive ensemble in this uncommon decorative manner. The caned chairs are of extreme rarity, none others having come to our notice in either public or private American collections.

This display is especially strong in mirrors, two examples with excellent Dutch marqueterie frames hanging in the seventeenth century room. Elsewhere looking glasses of many types are important factors in this very impressive exhibit.

But little mahogany is seen although some excellent Sheraton and Chippendale type chairs are included and a few unusual pieces of late 1700's. Highboys of the Queen Anne and the earlier six-legged type are numerous and of outstanding quality. One of these, rich in its front of figured walnut veneer, is surprisingly painted black on its legs and ends.

Of the furniture dated after 1750 there are also a very fine kneehole desk and a small cherry chest of drawers with a curving front, a charming but not rare clavichord and a unique example of maple and satinwood secretary that combines features of the secretary, sideboard and bookcase. A Chippendale bookcase of massive size is partially filled with books bequeathed by Mr. Tyler. In many instances, as the labels show, these have been added to the working library of the Museum.

Work of Early Colonial Silversmiths

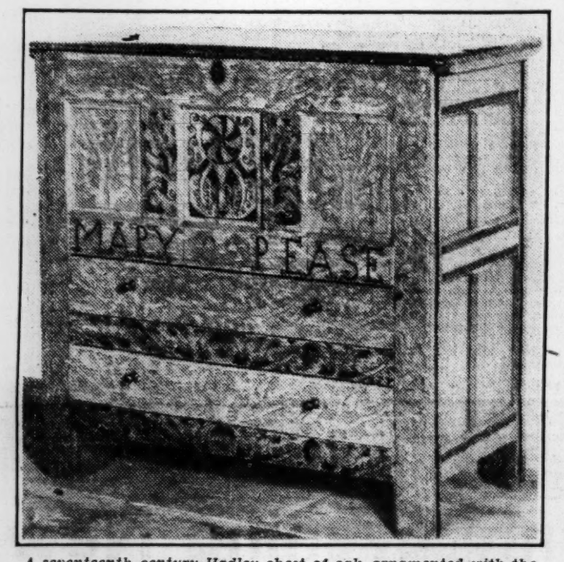
Mr. Tyler's collection of early American silver included the work of nearly all the most famous New England silversmiths of the eighteenth century. Such names as John Coney, Jeremiah Dummer, Paul Revere Senior and Junior, Jacob Hurd and John Coburn being some of the more important. Fortunately within the field of this collector's tastes were such prints as might have been found on the walls which housed much of the furniture here. These lithographs, aquatints and mezzotints by well-known English artists include portraits and sporting views which fittingly enliven the gallery arrangements.

Altogether, this showing is impressive evidence of the early assiduous and long-continued pursuit of a wealthy Boston attorney and of his lavish generosity to the institutions of his home city. By this action he has made its museum of art one of the richest in America in indigenous furnishings of the seventeenth century and abundantly supplied with those of the eighteenth.

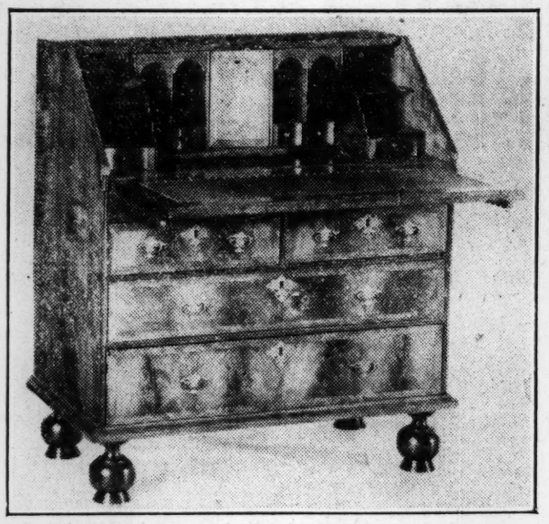
It is of no little interest to remember that the chief treasures of the earlier century given by Mrs. Russell Sage to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City, were from the collection of H. Eugene Bolles, friend and contemporary of Mr. Tyler and also a Boston attorney.

All photos, courtesy the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A Queen Anne highboy of the greatest refinement in its design, the richly veneered branch walnut of its front side being in strong contrast to the painted black ends and legs. This and the two following pieces appeal to our interest because of their unaffected simplicity, harmony of taste and the honest workmanship of their construction

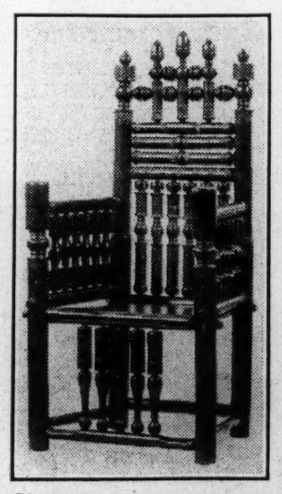


A seventeenth-century Hadley chest of oak, ornamented with the shallow, flat carving characteristic of this class of early American joinery. A portion of the carving has a black background, the conspicuous name being presumably that of the bride for whom it was made

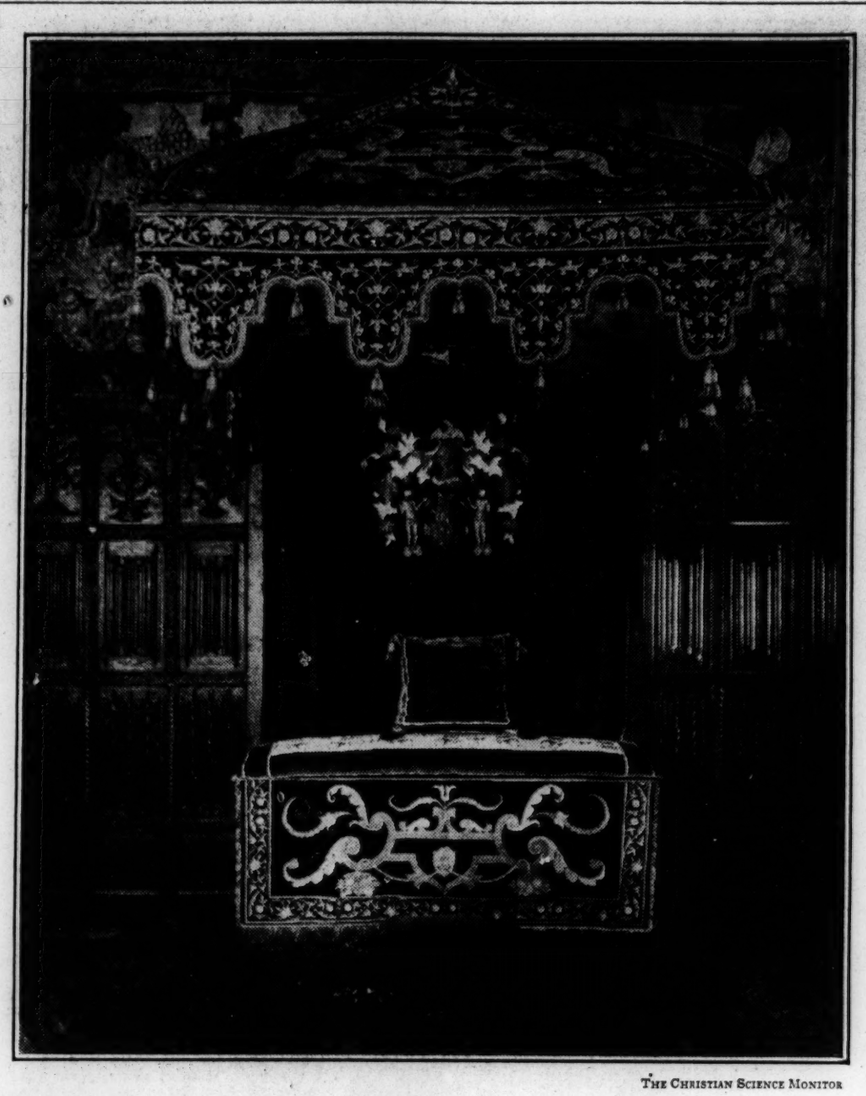


A desk of unusual interest, built about 1700, has draw fronts of walnut veneer, plain ends of maple and an excellent interior. Lacking the ornament that appeared on more costly examples in homes of much wealth, such cabinetwork as this may be rated of considerable merit for its almost complete elimination of the unessential in design, while the beauty of its woods supplies desired æsthetic qualities

One of a pair of late seventeenth-century chairs notable for their original coverings of Turkey work, the provincial imitation of Turkish rugs



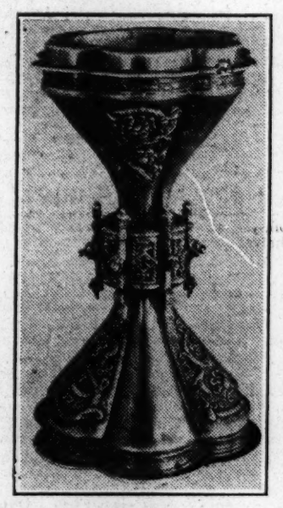
There are a number of articles of foreign origin in the Tyler collection, now being exhibited, this turned chair from England being one of the most elaborate early pieces. It is in original condition throughout and notable for the slightly carved detail in some portions



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Rated quite the greatest treasure of the many shown at the current exhibition at Christie's galleries, is the throne built for Queen Elizabeth by her host when she visited "Maister Wodehouse" and sat in his Great Hall at Kimberly, Norfolk, on the evening of Aug. 22, 1578. The material is ruby-red velvet, enriched with decorations of gold and silver that are still untarnished. It remained in possession of Sir Roger Wodehouse's descendants until somewhat recently

A silver cup and cover coated with gold, made in London in 1595 during the reign of Queen Elizabeth. This beautiful object stands 15½ inches in height and is being shown at the British Antique Dealers' Exhibition at Christie's galleries



A standing salt cellar of silver-gilt about 6½ inches high, made in London in 1505 in the shape of an hourglass. Because of its artistic form and early hall-marking this is one of the most precious gems in the silver section of the British Antique Dealers' exhibit

Lustre Ware

London

THE sale of Mr. Ernest Thesiger's well-known collection of English purple lustre ware at a famous Bond Street auction room calls attention to a form of antique pottery which makes a special appeal to the collector of moderate means. The 68 lots offered, most of them comprising several pieces, sold for a total of £386.

"Gilty ware" was one of the old names for this typically English metallic lustre ware, which was an inexpensive substitute in late Georgian times for solid silver and Sheffield plate. It was generally made by applying an extremely thin, and even translucent, metallic solution of platinum or so-called "silver," gold or so-called "copper," or else a compound of gold and tin which goes by the curious name of "Purple of Cassius," to the surface of a piece of pottery—usually earthenware—before firing. It was manufactured in large quantities at Leeds, Swansea, Staffordshire and other potteries. Jugs, jars, bowls, mugs, goblets, cups, purely decorative ornaments, salt cellars, plates, creamers, candlesticks, sugar bowls and a host of other articles were all made in this delightful ware. At Swansea and in Staffordshire, crushed-strawberry lustre was even used to decorate porcelain and at Belleek a lovely mother-o'-pearl lustre to enrich delicate china.

"Silver" lustre, which is leading the revival in popularity, is declared by many collectors to be the best of all in workmanship and in artistic design. The early examples are plain and, if in fine original condition, might readily be taken for solid silver. Decorated silver lustre came later. The groundwork of this variety is often white bearing an elaborate design of fruit, leaves or birds woven in silver thread.

The happy hunting grounds for the seeker after this ware are the curio shops in London and the provinces. Good examples, not to be confounded with the clumsier and duller modern pieces, are still to be picked up by the discerning for only a few shillings each. A carefully chosen little collection of old lustre ware must be seen with the firelight glinting on the lovely colors in order to reveal fully its artistic qualities.

Planned for 1935

London

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FOLLOWERS of Oriental antiquities will be interested in the news that a wonderful exhibition of eastern Indian treasures is being planned for Burlington House, Piccadilly, the scene of the Royal Academy exhibitions, in January, 1935.

Sanscrit books and manuscripts, some of them dating back as far as 1500 B. C., carpets, tapestries and shawls, brass and lacquer, furniture, pottery, and a host of other things will all be represented.

British Dealers' Exhibition

By "COLLECTOR"

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

THE "great rooms" of Christie's, even on a gala day, have never shown such a galaxy of masterpieces as those which greeted the visitor to the Art Treasures Exhibition held in these world-famous galleries under the auspices of the British Antique Dealers' Association through Nov. 5.

My first impression of the exhibition was the quality of the objects displayed; second, the almost bewildering variety. The selection committee of the association had rejected all except supreme examples and in consequence every one of the 1380 items listed in the copiously illustrated catalogue was a masterpiece of its kind.

The variety was no less astonishing, embracing, in its main classes only, English and French furniture, mantelpieces, English and foreign silver, Sheffield plate, tapestry, needlework, carpets, prints, pictures, gold boxes, watches, miniatures, jewels, porcelain, jades, glass, musical instruments, medieval and Renaissance objects, arms and armor, wooden domestic utensils, Greek and Roman antiquities. Antique dealers throughout the country had been invited to send their rarest, best and most beautiful treasures and had risen to the occasion.

Thus Was Royalty Entertained

By general consent, the masterpiece of all for combined historic, romantic, antiquarian and artistic interest was a gorgeous ruby-red velvet and gold-bullion paneled private throne, over 350 years old, its colors still glowing, its gold and silver enrichments still untarnished. On this throne Queen Elizabeth sat in the Great Hall of "Maister Wodehouse" at Kimberley, Norfolk, on the evening of Aug. 22, 1578, two years before Francis Drake returned from his voyage round the world.

". . . The Queene, passing from Norwich to Cambridge," wrote Nicholl in his "Queen Elizabeth's Progresses," "came to Maister Wodehouse that night, Aug. 22, where she was well received and nobly entertained."

This magnificent baldechin or canopied throne, the only one of its kind known, was made for that single occasion. Sir Roger Wodehouse had been knighted during the same "progress," having married Mary Corbet. An escutcheon bearing the arms of Wodehouse quartering Corbet is shown on the ruby ceiling of the structure.

The throne, which is about six and one-half feet long and five feet wide, has been handed down from father to son in the Wodehouse family and was purchased from a direct descendant of Sir Roger. The fact that it was "mislaid," with its panels and canopy in a great oak chest in a country house for nearly 130 years and was rediscovered by an expert collector, is another romance of the trade.

A gold embroidered jacket lined with buttercup-yellow satin, traditionally stated to have been left by Queen Elizabeth as a souvenir of the same visit, were also shown.

"The bodice and sleeves of the Queen's dress, embroidered in gold spangles, left as a compliment to the lady of the house, are still preserved at Kimberley House," says a reference in "The Wodehouses of Kimberley."

Next to the "throne" in historic interest was probably the prayer book and testament of Archbishop Laud. This was bound in what is perhaps the finest needlework cover of its kind known. On either side are oval medallions in satin stitch, showing King David inclosed within a mantling having a lion's mask and cherub's head in silver bullion modeled in high relief. Round this are fruit, flowers and birds in fine tent stitch in brilliant colors on a silver bullion ground.

Fine Furniture in Abundance

Expectedly enough the largest amount of space at the exhibition was devoted to furniture, many of the pieces so fine as to excite even the wealthy collector's desire. Pieces enriched with carved and gilt gesso, beautiful winged chairs upholstered in contemporary needlework and tapestry, magnificent Tudor oak specimens, Georgian mahogany and delicate satinwood examples were abundant. Collectors of French furniture were enthusiastic over the dozen choice selections of Louis Quinze and Louise Seize ormolu mounted work.

The English silver shown contained some lovely rarities, particularly a Henry VII hour-glass-shaped salt cellar. It is the only piece of silver known bearing the hall mark for the year 1505. The possession of it would set the seal of high distinction on the collection of any private owner. The large salt cellar, readers of this page will recall, was the principal piece of silver on the tables of the wealthy in medieval and Tudor times.

There were also two of those rare rose-water dishes, one of Elizabeth and the other James I, used for passing round the dining table after each course that diners might wash their fingers, before forks were used and when food was taken with the fingers. A remarkable enameled piece known as the "Esterhazy Chalice" was made in Hungary in the fifteenth century and came from the collection of Prince Esterhazy.

British Ceramics Ware Conspicuous

There were four cases of carefully selected English porcelain, and two of pottery figures. From the Chelsea factory came the famous group known as "The Music Lesson," also a pair symbolical of the seasons by that celebrated sculptor Roubillac, superbly modeled and richly decorated, all three masterpieces of the "gold-anchor" period. The early "red-anchor" period was represented by a charming and simple group of a nurse and child and a rare figure of an owl. The Worcester porcelain was of exceptional interest, including the largest pair of vases at present known to have been produced at this factory during the early period. They were 33 inches high, of inverted pear shape and decorated in blue with scenes in the Chinese manner.

The beauty of the galleries was enhanced by a wonderful display of fine tapestries, the walls of at least two of the rooms being entirely covered with them. The combined exhibition-and-sale was easily the most important of the year, and I shall not be surprised to hear that collectors of moderate means and collectors with long purses have alike seized the opportunity to "invest."

Queen Mary was one of the first purchasers, one of her acquisitions being an unpretentious but charming Adam satinwood cabinet of about the year 1780, the upper portion having a pair of doors and a drawer, inset with Wedgwood medallions, and mounted in ormolu in the French taste, on four slender turned and inlaid legs. The Royal Collector spent some time examning and admiring Queen Elizabeth's throne and smilingly regretted that she could not purchase the entire display.

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AU QUATRIEME . . . . presents
Hand Painted Silk Shades
$30
formerly sold in New York at $90 to $125

These shades of stretched pearly silk are marvelously painted, with that verve and delicate precision one finds in old Dutch pictures—indeed, several of the subjects are actually Dutch.

Perhaps your preference will be for Dutch ships careening in the wind, with gay flags flying . . . or for a jolly skating scene, with sleighs, pavilions, and colorful figures dotting the ice, and windmills on the horizon . . . or for a lively sea battle, with Spanish sloops sinking and on the shore a fort exploding . . . or for an old map proclaiming itself "accurata delineato"—but whatever your choice, you will be enchanted by them all!

Shades so consummately decorated are truly objects of art—and difficult to find. And these are not only fascinating—but at so low a price as to be quite extraordinary. The shades are 20 inches or 22 inches in diameter.

The collection includes:
OLD DUTCH SHIPS
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OLD SEA BATTLES
OLD MAPS
OLD LONDON BRIDGE
VENICE

WANAMAKER'S—FOURTH FLOOR, NORTH BUILDING

John Wanamaker New York
Wanamaker Place --- Ninth Street at Broadway

C. R. MALLORY IS RE-ELECTED

Interest Shown in New Class—Limited Sail Area Favored

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 29—Interest in a new class of yachts, now under consideration, was quickened last evening at the annual meeting of the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound held at the Yale Club when Philip R. Mallory, who was reëlected president of the association, pointed out that the purchase of these boats by interested yachtsmen would help to relieve the unemployment in the industry. Models and blue prints of the one-design boats were on exhibition, the boats to range from 34 feet to 40 feet overall.

A total of 22 clubs were represented at the meeting and Secretary John B. Sheather, retiring, reported that 1911 boats participated in 21 regattas last season. Sheather declined renomination and Briggs S. Cunningham of the Pequot Yacht Club was elected in his place.

The question of the size and use of parachute spinnakers and Genoa gibs was brought up by H. S. Sayer, who pointed out that the cost of these sails had caused many racing enthusiasts to keep out of competition. The delegates present voted unanimously to refer the question to the committee on measurement rules. The same committee was also requested to consider the advisability of minimum free-board and beam requirements and maximum overall length measurements for yachts built to the universal rule.

Mallory, who wishes to retire from the presidency next year, welcomed Cunningham and Cornelius Shields of Larchmont, new officers, to his staff. Robert N. Bavier of Larchmont, was reëlected vice-president, and Edmund Lang of Manhasset Bay, was returned as treasurer. Johnston deoFrest of Seawanhaka, C. Sherman Hoyt of New Rochelle, Johnston deForest of Seawanhaka, Shields and Cunningham were elected to the executive committee.

Clubs between New Haven and Watch Hill, President Mallory announced, are anxious to organize into an Eastern division of the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound and plan, in some manner, to hold their own championship regattas without leaving the parent body. Mr. deForest was appointed to advise and work with the group.

Charles H. Knapp Will Investigate

NEW YORK, Oct. 29 (AP)—The International Baseball League, striving to untangle the financial problems of the Toronto Club and the complex contractural relations of Jersey City and the Brooklyn Dodgers, yesterday decided to let President Charles H. Knapp of Baltimore solve the difficulties.

After four hours behind closed doors, representatives of seven of the eight clubs appointed President Knapp as a committee of one to investigate and act. At the end of another four hours, they had decided to lower the player limit from 20 to 18, reduce the salary limit from about $60,000 to $44,000 and to again play 168 games, starting April 12 and closing Sept. 17.

Although it was not discussed at the meeting, President Knapp said he expected Albany to be in the league again next year. Much depends, however, on whether the Eastern League is reorganized as the latter has the rights in the Albany territory for at least one year. The Reading team was transferred to Albany late in the season.

In an effort to solve the Jersey City-Brooklyn problem which revolves around the latter's decision not to take up its option to purchase the Skeeters, President Knapp announced he planned to confer with the Brooklyn officials today. The option, for which the Brooklyn club is said to have paid $10,000, expires Nov. 1.

Sam Colacurcio, owner of the Jersey City Club, was not present at the meeting, but in a conversation with newspaper men said he would accept $45,000 for the club if Brooklyn would assume all obligations, said to be close to $100,000.

"I do not want the club back," said Colacurcio, a Jersey City contractor. "There are only eight players left on the roster and they are not class AA material."

The players are Clyde Barnhardt, former Pittsburgh outfielder; Jack Shipley and Clarke Pittenger, infielders, and Charles Perkins, Joe Cascarella, Buck Greene, Kenner Graf and Jim McCluskey, pitchers.

Although the stadium at Toronto is due to be sold for taxes and the club is in bankruptcy, President Knapp said he expected the club to operate in the same city next year. James Dunn, president of the Toronto club, was present at the meeting and expressed an optimistic view in discussing the team's financial difficulties.

Those present at the meeting in addition to President Knapp were: Frank Donnelly, Jersey City; Clarence Rowland, Albany, George Weiss, Newark; Michael Paysneck, Rochester, and Leo Miller, Buffalo. Montreal was not represented.

CLASS B SQUASH GETS UNDER WAY

METROPOLITAN SQUASH TENNIS STANDING—CLASS B

	Matches W	Matches L	Games W	Games L	P.C.
Yale Club	1	0	5	2	1.000
Columbia U. C.	1	0	5	2	1.000
Squash Club	1	0	4	3	1.000
Bayside T. C.	1	0	4	3	1.000
City A. C.	1	0	5	2	1.000
New York A. C.	0	1	2	5	.000
Fraternity S. T. C.	0	1	2	5	.000
Harvard Club	0	1	3	4	.000
Princeton Club	0	1	2	5	.000
Crescent A.-H. Club	0	1	2	4	.000

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 29—The second group of the metropolitan squash tennis championship got under way yesterday, when the New York section of the Class B team series started with 10 teams competing.

Home teams did not have the usual success of previous seasons, as Yale Club, visiting Fraternity Squash Tennis Club, won by a score of 5 to 2, Columbia University Club, playing against Princeton Club on the courts of the latter, was victorious by the same score, and City Athletic Club, visiting the Central Parks Courts of New York Athletic Club, also took five of the seven matches.

The Squash Club, Inc., formerly known as the Park Avenue Squash Club did better, winning four to three from Harvard Club on its own courts, reconstructed since the fire in the clubhouse last winter.

The best play of the day brought the team of the Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club to the Bayside Tennis Club, now greatly strengthened by the promotion of many of its stars of Class C to the higher group. The Brooklyn team, last year Class B champions, lost many of its leaders, and this made the individual battles close. Crescent led off by winning the first two matches, only to drop the next three. They tied the score at 3-all, then Frank L. Giusti won the final match for the home team, to give Bayside the victory at 4 to 3.

College Football Results

Augsburg 15, St. Paul Luther 0.
Augustana 13, Northern Nor. 0.
Bacone 18, Northwestern T. 0.
Baltimore 43, Gallaudet 0.
Bluefield 39, Armstrong 7.
Carnegie Tech 7, Temple 7.
Dayton 18, Morris Harvey 0.
Detroit 13, Georgetown 0.
Dickinson T. 6, Minot T. 6.
Emporia T. 0, Washburn 0.
Erskine 9, High Point 0.
George Washington 21, Iowa 6.
Grinnell 7, Drake 0.
Howard Payne 13, Trinity 0.
Harvard J. V. 13, Coast Guard 0.
Illinois S. N. 21, So. Illinois T. 6.
Indiana S. T. 26, Central (Ind.) 12.
Iowa Wesleyan 20, Penn 13.
John Carroll 28, Kent State 0.
Kansas 6, St. Louis 0.
Kearney T. 12, Colorado S. M. 7.
Louisiana 0, Union 0.
Louisiana S. N. 33, Louisiana Tech 0.
Mankato T. 12, Winona T. 6.
Maryville 21, Giradeau T. 7.
Missouri Mines 34, Springfield T. 7.
Missouri Valley 27, William Jewell 7.
Moorhead T. 20, Louisville 0.
Nebraska (B) 6, Coiner 0.
Nebraska Wesleyan 13, York 3.
North Dakota 13, S. D. State 0.
Ohio State (B) 0, Toledo 0.
Oklahoma City 47, McPherson 6.
Penn T. 12, Wayne T. 7.
Penn 13, Wayne T. 7.
San Marcos T. 6, E. Texas 0.
Southeastern T. 13, East Central 13.
Southwestern 16, Simmons 7.
Southwest 0, Emporia 0.
St. Ambrose 6, Columbia (Ia.) 0.
St. Benedict's 12, Rockhurst 6.
St. Martin's 0, Bellingham N. S. 0.
St. Thomas 25, Macalester 6.
St. Vincent 19, Triel 6.
Texas Tech 39, Notre Dame (B) 0.
Transylvania 0, E. Ky. T. 0.
Union (Tenn.) 0, Louisiana 0.
West Texas T. 12, Abilene Ch. 0.
W. Va. Wes. 20, Salem 0.
Xavier 6, Loyola (South) 6.

A Veteran Quarterback

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
CAPT. WALTER HASS '34
University of Minnesota Football Team.

AMERICANS DEFEAT NEW HAVEN

OSHAWA, Ont., Oct. 29 (AP)—The New York Americans of the National Hockey League defeated their Canadian-American League "farm" team, the New Haven Eagles, 3 to 0, in their first exhibition game last night. The American defense, with Dutton and Ayres starring, was especially effective. Eddie Convey, Rabbit McVeigh and Normie Himes scored the goals.

HOLLISTER WINS NET TITLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BETHLEHEM, Penna., Oct. 29—Charles G. Hollister '34 of Trenton N. J., has captured the Lehigh University tennis championship and a leg on the Frederic Mercur Cup. Hollister won the final-round match from Robert H. Garrett '33 of Frackville, 3—6, 6—2, 6—0, 6—3.

BLACK HAWKS TO USE ST. PAUL

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 29 (AP)—A working agreement between the Chicago Black Hawks and the local American Hockey League club was announced yesterday by Kay Iverson, manager of the latter. The contract calls for use of St. Paul as a farm by the Chicago club.

SPORTS BRITISH

IN QUEST OF "THE ASHES"

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau London

FIVE amateurs and twelve professionals, the pick of England's cricketing talent, are now in earnest quest of "the ashes." At present Australia is, theoretically, the holder of this entirely mythical award, which is the only prize at stake in each series of Anglo-Australian "test" matches. The "ashes" phrase originated in this connection in 1882, when a sports writer bewailed England's first home defeat by Australia in a facetious obituary notice, in memory of English cricketing supremacy. "The ashes," he wrote, "will be taken to Australia." This allusion caught the popular fancy, and in due course the next visit of an England team to the Antipodes was heralded as a crusade to recover the ashes.

On this occasion some Australian ladies acknowledged the Motherland's rehabilitation by burning a set of stumps and presenting the ashes, in a casket, to the captain of the victorious Marylebone Cricket Club side, the Hon. Ivo Bligh, afterward Lord Darnley. The gift passed subsequently into the possession of the Marylebone Cricket Club; but it has never been, in any sense, a challenge trophy. If it had been one, it would have spent much of the present century in Australia, for since 1900 the Cornstalks have won 30 matches against England's 21, and have triumphed in eight of 14 "series." At one period, when England's cricketing stock was specially low, Australia remained undefeated through 13 consecutive games, winning 11 of them. That was between December, 1920, and February, 1925.

RHODES IN GREAT "COMEBACK"

So the imaginary arrival of the nonexistent ashes in postwar England was deferred until August, 1926, when a grand Yorkshire veteran, Wilfred Rhodes, "came back" and confounded Australia's modern giants by his wily, old-time bowling. In 1923-29 England rubbed it in by winning four out of five matches "down under," but the pendulum swung back in Australia's favor in 1930. Then, with the youthful phenomenon, Donald Bradman, to make light of England's bowling, the "Aussies" bore away the ashes again. Which brings us back to present-day affairs and the first test of the 1932-33 competition, commencing at Sydney, Dec. 2. This will be the 125th game between the countries.

Fifty of the past battles have gone to Australia, 47 to England, and 27 have been left with honors easy. It is, therefore, possible for the Motherland to equal matters before the tour ends. The other tests are scheduled for Melbourne, Adelaide, Brisbane and Sydney, and they will commence, respectively, on Dec. 30, 1932; Jan. 13, 1933; Feb. 10 and Feb. 23. Each will be played without time limit, and the average duration is likely to be between four and seven days. Before, between and after these games, the M. C. C. contingent is scheduled to work through a program of minor matches which began at Perth Oct. 21, and will end at Adelaide (versus South Australia), March 10. On March 16 the tourists will leave Sydney for New Zealand, where two "tests" will be played—at Christchurch, March 24, 25 and 27, and at Auckland, April 1, 3 and 4. Then home for the new cricket season in England, which will be notable for the visit of a touring side from the West Indies.

How will it all work out? That is the question which is absorbing cricket lovers all over the world at the present time and has brought anticipation of joy to the circulation managers of London evening newspapers. The insatiable interest of the British public in the test matches has to be observed to be appreciated. Owing to the difference between English and Antipodean time, the early editions of the evening papers are able (at 8 or 9 o'clock a. m.) to carry "close of play" scores from Australia for the same day. These journals stream out of the presses at the time when London's working millions stream into the metropolis, and sales take place just as quickly as passengers are propelled through the exits of the termini. No other topic, sporting or otherwise, rouses such enthusiasm.

This year, the newspaper sales are considered likely to be record breakers, for never before can there have been more keenness shown in the selection of an England eleven. At the very outset of the season the fans began selecting, and later the sports writers joined in, with ready assistance from "Pavilionite" and "Constant Reader." Meanwhile the official selectors were not idle, as they proved by producing a generally acceptable team, captained by D. R. Jardine, Surrey. There were disappointments, of course, but they were in the matter of omissions rather than inclusions, and it was recognized, of course, that debatable omissions were unavoidable. The biggest disappointment was the enforced withdrawal, after selection, of K. S. Duleepsinhji, the Indian batsmen who captains Sussex County. This illustrious nephew of an illustrious uncle—both played for England against Australia—is one of the finest cricketers in the game today.

TATE SAILS AFTER TEAM MATES LEAVE

The amateurs in the M. C. C. team, in addition to Jardine, are R. E. S. Wyatt, Warwickshire; G. O. Allen, Middlesex; the Nawab of Pataudi, Worcestershire, and F. R. Brown, Surrey; and the professionals are Herbert Sutcliffe, Maurice Leyland, Hedley Verity and W. E. Bowes—all of Yorkshire (the champion county); M. W. Tate, Sussex; W. R. Hammond, Gloucestershire; Harold Larwood and William Voce, both of Nottinghamshire; L. E. G. Ames, Kent; George Duckworth and Edward Paynter, Lancashire, and T. B. Mitchell, Derbyshire. At one time it was thought that Tate would have to forgo the trip, but, to general relief, he was able to set sail some while after the rest of the team had departed.

Here, undoubtedly, is a fine team, strong in all departments of the game. Will Australia be stronger? Assuming that Don Bradman's newspaper commitments do not transfer him from the wicket into the press box, the Australians' batting will be formidable; whether their bowling will match it is another question. Anyhow, Jardine has available 11 bowlers, all of whom have distinguished themselves in the best company; the batting of the English side is so consistently good that 13 out of the 17 have made centuries in county cricket; the fielding is of the highest class, and there are in Ames and Duckworth two tip-top wicket keepers.

Space considerations preclude a detailed survey of what these players have done to merit inclusion. They have done plenty. And the British cricketing public—which has statistics at its finger ends and needs no reminding of such things as the fact that Sutcliffe this year broke all records by exceeding 3000 runs for the third time in his career—is awaiting the outcome of the tests with a confidence which is a high compliment to the selectors of the side.

MINNESOTA HAS GOOD OUTLOOK

Gopher Football Team Progresses as Conference Season Advances

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 29—One of the "Big Ten" Conference football teams which is being specially watched this year is that of the University of Minnesota and the reason for this is the fact that B. W. Bierman, a graduate of the Gopher institute, who made a big name for himself as coach of the Tulane University elevens of the last few years has returned to his Alma Mater and is now on his first year of coaching here. Minnesota has played four games to date, winning from South Dakota State, 12 to 0, and from University of Iowa, 21 to 6, tying with Nebraska, 7 to 7, and losing to Purdue, 7 to 0.

"November will find us at our best," Coach Bierman said at the beginning of the season after taking stock of his material and the results are proving his prophecy. Losses by graduation included a brilliant guard, two tackles, four ends and a first-string center. Since the season opened the Gophers have lost Kenneth MacDougall, diminutive backfield flash, and M. G. Ubl '34, triple-threat backfield star, on whom were expected to rest the chief responsibilities in kicking and passing.

The 15 lettermen available include two ends, four guards, two tackles, a center, two halfbacks, two fullbacks and two quarterbacks. They include, in the backfield, Capt. Walter Hass '34, G. L. Champlin '34, Gerald J. Griffin '34, S. J. Swartz '34, J. A. Manders '33, L. T. Hribar '34, and in the line, R. J. Oen '34, E. M. Apman '33, S. O. Koski '33, James Dennerly '34, Ellsworth Harpole '33, Marshall Wells '33, B. N. Robinson '34, M. C. Dillner '33 and K. F. Gay '34.

Has Varied Attack

The opening game showed that Minnesota has a varied attack, the success of which will depend only on the ability of its players; a plunging fullback and path clearer of the first water; a halfback far above average; a forward pass combination of great possibilities, and adequate open-field blocking and tackling.

The outstanding performer on the team by virtue of performance and position is Manders, who led the Western Conference scoring with 39 points last year, and was named to several all-star teams as fullback. He is a powerful plunger and blocker, who also does some place kicking. He has reduced from 210 to 200 pounds this year, with resulting increase in speed. He is stellar on defense. Four talented understudies are on hand in Hribar, who spelled him last year, William E. Proffitt '34, a 200-pounder; Frank Larson '35, 190 pounds, and Carl R. Tengler '35, also 190 pounds. All show talent, promise of rapid development and may prove adequate with more experience.

Swartz, Champlin and F. L. Lund '35 are the leading halfbacks. The former has won two letters and on his experience and reliability may be regarded as a regular at right halfback. Lund is a sophomore star who gives promise of being able to fill Ubl's place and with Robinson, veteran end, to give the Conference one of its noted passing combinations. Six feet and 175 pounds, he is being groomed as a triple threat. Champlin is small, fiery and an elusive runner who can take his trick at quarterback but whose 149 pounds handicap him somewhat in durability. W. H. Mork '34, G. G. McPartlin '34 and R. K. Willis '34, besides several promising sophomores, give reserve strength. The three named were reserve backs last year.

Captain Hass, a track team sprinter and a cool and calculating player, heads the quarterbacks. He performed chiefly as a blocking back last year and also is strong defensively. His foremost rival is E. J. Burg '35, a sophomore of great promise. Also listed among possible field generals is Griffin, who won his letter in 1931 and may see service as a halfback.

Oen Aggressive Center

Oen is the first-string center, a tall and aggressive player strong on defense but whose 164 pounds make him one of the lightest pivotmen in the Conference. He won his first letter in 1931 and last year shared the position with Lloyd Stein. Harold R. Haiden '34, who has played both center and tackle, is Oen's alternate. W. W. Nold '35, a 190-pound sophomore, is promising but green.

To replace a star guard is a task, even with four lettermen at hand. Koski, Apman, Dennerly and S. F. Lundgren, leading sophomore prospect, bring aggressiveness and experience to the position. Dennerly's lack of weight is a handicap, but the others range from 185 to 215 pounds and have adequate speed. Besides these there are Harpole and two promising sophomores, Milton Bruhn and C. R. Myers, who have a chance for first call or reserve.

Two veterans, Wells and Gay, have first call on the tackle posts. Wells has been a regular for two years and is regarded as a fixture. He tops six feet and weighs 205 pounds. Gay, just under six feet and 200 pounds, won his letter in 1931 and can play center if necessary. Both are active as well as big. Lewis F. Gerischer '34 and R. R. Willahan '34 had experience last year. They also are big and active. In addition there is J. P. Bengston '35, who lacks nothing but experience which he is due to get.

Robinson, Dillner and Alfred C. Papas '35 are leading end candidates. The former starred last year and was mentioned on all-Conference teams. He will have first call on the right wing. W. R. Ohde '34, a reserve last year, and R. J. Tenner '34, a former high school all-star, have been appearing as reserves for Robinson.

At left end Papas, a sophomore whose performances belie his lack of experience, has had first call. He is rugged, willing, and tops six feet and 175 pounds. The experience is supplied by Dillner, a two-letter man who can punt and who by no means is labeled a reserve. In addition there are available John D. Roning '34 and M. O. Gillett '34, reserve ends last year, and G. M. Sincook '34, a rugged newcomer of promise.

COLLEGE CROSS-COUNTRY
Northeastern 33, Tufts 33.

Better to Pull Than Cut

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PARTY ALLEGIANCE HAS ALWAYS PROVED BEST

College Harriers Compete Nov. 14

NEW YORK, Oct. 29 (AP)—An entry list of 228 runners from 15 eastern colleges and one in the Midwest—Michigan State—was announced yesterday for the twenty-fourth annual intercollegiate cross-country race, to be held over the six-mile course in Van Cortlandt Park, New York, Nov. 14.

Both the individual winner and the runner-up last year, Daniel E. Dean of Pennsylvania and Clark S. Chamberlain of Michigan State, were missing from the list, but several others who finished near the head of the individual list were included. Among them were George Barker of New York University, third; Joseph P. McCluskey of Fordham, fifth; John J. Ryan of Manhattan, sixth, and Frank Crowley of Manhattan, winner of the 1933 freshman race.

Harvard, last year's team winner, again had a strong team listed, but Penn, which finished second, did not enter a team this year. N. Y. U. led in numbers with 24 entries, followed by Penn State with 23 and Cornell with 22.

Other colleges which entered teams were College of the City of New York, Columbia, Dartmouth, Fordham, Maine, Manhattan, Massachusetts Tech, Pittsburgh, Princeton, Syracuse and Yale.

Eleven colleges entered 119 runners for the three-mile freshman race. Rutgers was the only one of these which did not enter a varsity team.

MOREY STAYS AT BATES

LEWISTON, Maine, Oct. 29 (AP)—Dave Morey will coach Bates College football for the next three years. The surprise announcement was made last night at the annual reunion of alumni and graduates, who put on a last-minute rally on the eve of the Bates-Bowdoin football game. Further terms of the contract, which was announced by President Clifton D. Gray, were not made known. In three years at Bates Morey has turned out teams that have won two state football championships.

DODGERS PURCHASE END

NEW YORK, Oct. 29 (AP)—Benny Friedman, captain and manager of the Brooklyn Dodgers of the National Professional Football League, yesterday announced the purchase of Chuck Braidwood, an end, from the Chicago Bears. He said he was angling for an outstanding halfback.

WORLD SPEEDBOAT RECORD

GARDONE, Riviera, Italy, Oct. 29 (AP)—Count Theo Rossi Di Montelera established what was said to be a new world's record for speedboats in the 1500 cubic centimeters category yesterday, averaging 91.555 kilometers an hour.

WOMEN'S CLUBS PLAN CHICAGO FAIR BOOTH

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK Oct. 29—Mrs. William Dick Sporborg, of Port Chester, president of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, has been appointed to head a nation-wide committee to arrange for the joint exhibition of 29 organizations connected with the National Council of Women at the Century of Progress Exposition in Chicago next summer. The exhibition will cover the full sweep of achievements of women's organizations for a century.

"We shall tell our story not through printing of dry statistics, but with exhibits suggesting color and action," Mrs. Sporborg said. "The exhibition will deal not only with the past and present of women's organizations, but with what their labors mean in terms of future service to the human family."

WINTER SPORTS FOR JOBLESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL — To occupy unemployed youth of Montreal the city authorities have decided to encourage winter sports by operating 92 skating and hockey rinks this winter. These rinks will be in addition to others in which the city cooperates with outside organizations.

CRICKET MATCH A DRAW

PERTH, Australia, Oct. 29 (AP) — The three-day cricket match between the touring Marylebone Cricket Club of England and a combined Australian side today ended in a draw. The scores were: M. C. C. 583 runs for 7 wickets declared; combined Australia 159 and 139 for 4. Don Bradman, Australia's brilliant batsman, was an easy victim of the English bowling in both innings. He was dismissed for only 3 runs in the first and only 10 in the second, both times on brilliant catches. Verity, slow-to-medium Yorkshire professional, was the leading bowler for England, taking 7 wickets for only 37 runs in the two innings.

DALLAS GETS EDDIE MOORE

DALLAS, Texas, Oct. 29 (AP)—Business Manager Bob Tarleton of the Dallas baseball club announced recently the acquisition of Eddie Moore, veteran infielder, from the New York Giants. Moore is expected to succeed to the second base position left vacant by Bryne James, star outfielder, who was sold recently to the New York club.

N. H. ELECTS BENEDICT

DURHAM, N. H., Oct. 29—University of New Hampshire elected William F. Benedict '33 of Melrose, Mass., captain of the cross-country team here yesterday. Benedict ran on the team which recently defeated Harvard and Dartmouth at Cambridge, Mass.

Defection From Big Parties In the Past Has Generally Spelled Political Disaster

(Continued from Page 1)

when it seems not to merit support, or to transfer one's allegiance to the rival party if the one of first choice seems to have apparently abandoned its fundamental ideals. There are seven so-called third parties this year whose candidates will be on the ballots in some though not in all of the states. In my period as a political observer I have seen at least three most promising political organizations started as third parties, gain a measure of success, and then disappear.

As a rule, those who affiliated with them were unable afterward to establish such intimate associations with the older parties as to give them any considerable political influence. The group of Republicans, for example, in 1884, who abandoned Blaine and became mugwumps, never afterward regained their influence in their original party. The "Silver Senators" who in 1896 with tears in their eyes walked out of the Republican Convention at St. Louis either went later into the Democratic Party, or were retired to private life. What happened to those who joined Roosevelt in the Progressive revolt of 1912 must be reasonably familiar to all my readers. Even their leader, with the extraordinary personal qualities he possessed, would have found it difficult if not impossible to regain his influence in the party he had abandoned.

But discouraging as these facts are, it does not seem to me that they should be permitted wholly to control the political attitude of one who enters politics with a view to serving the nation.

I have before me as I write a very useful broadside published by The World Tomorrow, enumerating all the parties which are contending for public support today, with some brief analysis of the platform of each.

In addition to the old parties there is the Socialist Party, the Workers (Communist) Party, the Socialist-Labor Party, the Prohibition Party, the Farmer-Labor Party, the Liberal Party and the Jobless Party. Not one of these seven has the slightest chance of electing its ticket. Only one enjoys the prospect of perhaps polling a large enough vote to give it real standing four years hence. This is the Socialist Party, which derives strength partly from the high intellectual and personal character of its chief nominee, Mr. Norman Thomas and partly from the fact that the League for Independent Political Action, organized by Prof. John Dewey, has determined to throw its strength to this ticket.

Four years ago the party polled 267,420 votes. If its vote this year shall materially exceed 1,000,000 it will be regarded not only as an evidence of the growth of Socialistic convictions among the electorate, but also as indicative of a material strength contributed by the Dewey organization.

To my mind the best opportunity for a young citizen desirous of entering upon a useful career in politics, either as a political leader or as a mere worker in the ranks, is to form an association with some such organization as the League for Independent Political Action. The theory of this league is that at present it will put no ticket of its own in the field.

This year it has thrown its strength, as I have said, to the Socialist ticket, but there is every reason to believe that four years from now its strength will have so grown in enrollment that it will be able to present to one or the other of the old parties a program for its acceptance, which, if refused, will mean the elimination of a great body of voters.

If the league gets strong enough to enforce its convictions upon one of the old parties, it will be only a matter of brief time before it can dominate that party not merely in its platform but in its ticket. Its line of strategy seems to me vastly more intelligent than that of, for example, either the Socialist or the Prohibition Party.

Each of these parties is determined to maintain its own identity, and to build up its strength under its existing name, and as much as possible with its historic leadership. As I have more than once pointed out, not since 1860 has strategy of this sort won. But there does seem to be opportunity for the organization of a body of independent voters drawn largely from the personnel of the old parties which for a time will throw its strength to that party which most nearly meets its views, and with increasing power shall be able to take over control of that party.

In a speech lately Governor Roosevelt said that there was no room in this country for two conservative parties. I believe he is perfectly right. But it is more than doubtful whether the Democratic Party under its present leadership can ever meet the needs, aspirations, and convictions of really progressive citizens. If such individuals could be welded into a coherent body, irrespective of their earlier affiliations with this or that party, they might be able to enforce even upon the Bourbon Democracy some semblance of real, conscientious, militant, liberalism.

The present presidential campaign is drawing rapidly to a close. I have no desire to predict here its outcome. I do wish, however, to suggest that those clear-seeing and independent spirits who have been disappointed more or less by the attitude of both of the great parties in this contest, should look upon their campaign as beginning when the ballots in this election have been counted.

In four years an organization such as that of Dr. Dewey's, if unvexed by problems growing out of immediate political candidacies, with the individual friendships and loyalties which those candidacies imply, ought to be in a dominant position.

I am not myself associated with the League for Independent Political Action, and, therefore, am perhaps in no position to determine whether its organization and its resources are such as to enable it to carry on for four years the plan of strategy which it has adopted. But in it, or in some organization of a similar character, I discern the most promising chance for useful activity in politics by independent thinkers.

Even if there be no rewards of office, the existence of a great body of voters ready to swing to either one of the old parties which shall be in accord with their convictions, would be of inestimable advantage to the cause of good government.

The Only Evening Newspaper in New York to Show

A GAIN IN CIRCULATION

The Sun alone of the evening newspapers in New York showed an increase in circulation during the six months ended September 30, 1932. The Sun's average daily net paid circulation during this period, according to the publisher's statement to the U. S. Government, was 303,143 . . . an average increase of 9,775 copies per day over the corresponding period last year.

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NEW YORK

BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Norris and the Novel

Frank Norris: A Biography, by Franklin Walker. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Doran. $3.

IN A sense this book is long overdue, for it is 30 years since Norris left his work unfinished; but in another sense it is very timely, for historians of American literature are beginning to see the importance of Norris in the development of the American novel. His case is a striking example of the fallacies of contemporary criticism, even when there is the will to be fair and just. In the eighteen-nineties the work which he and a very few other American writers were doing seemed to be belated and rather stale imitations of the "naturalistic" novels of Emile Zola, and were read as such, sometimes praised as such, and more frequently denounced as such. Of the large indebtedness of Norris there can be no question; in his days as an art student in Paris he neglected the ateliers to read "Nana" and "L'Assomoir"; and when he returned to the United States he preached the gospel of dispassionate observation and recording of the facts of life and society.

But the seed which he transplanted from France, instead of withering in an alien ground, sprang up and has produced rich fruit. It is now obvious that Norris and those contemporaries of his who subscribed to the same school of literary theory were pioneers on the way along which the American novel, with occasional and for the most part unimportant aberrations, has gone. Frank Norris was the immediate forerunner and spiritual parent of Theodore Dreiser. It is not often that cultural history presents us with so nicely symbolic an episode as that in which Norris, as publisher's reader, was instrumental in having "Sister Carrie" accepted for publication. In a way he seems to belong to an older generation; it takes an effort to realize that he was born but a year before Dreiser.

The biographer of Norris was confronted with the difficulty that almost all his letters, with other valuable documentary evidence, were destroyed in the San Francisco earthquake. Mr. Walker has made the most of what documents remain; he has ransacked the files of newspapers and periodicals to which Norris contributed; and he has obtained information and impressions from many persons who knew the novelist, particularly from his brother Charles, who contributes a commendatory foreword to this book. Mr. Walker has also taken much trouble to extricate the autobiographical matter from various volumes of fiction. All this so various material he has vitalized with an understanding sympathy that has built up a life-like portrait of the man who looks with such steady, self-confident gaze from the striking photograph which forms the frontispiece.

Frank Norris was born to money and social position and with a tendency toward the arts which he inherited from his mother and which she encouraged even after she was disconcerted by the "naturalistic" subject-matter of his fiction. He was an intimate of the small group of writers of talent who made San Francisco something of a literary center in the eighteen-nineties; and his literary career is associated chiefly with that city and with New York, save when he deliberately went elsewhere for a time to saturate himself in the atmosphere of the milieu selected for a forthcoming book—as when he lived on a vast wheat ranch before writing "The Octopus" and in Chicago before writing "The Pit." Twice in his short career the fairly even tenor of his literary life was interrupted by violent adventure. He went to South Africa in 1895 purely for the amusement and interest of the experience, intending to make his way from the Cape to Cairo; and found himself in the very center of the Anglo-Boer quarrel at the time of the Jameson Raid. Three years afterward he was in Cuba as a newspaper correspondent during the Spanish-American War. His experiences of both these large events helped to shape the character and establish the tone of his later books.

It cannot be said that Mr. Walker reveals anything that makes it necessary to alter our conception of Norris's place in the history of the American novel; but such was not Mr. Walker's intention. He has given us a fine portrait of the man and inspired a new interest in the author which may persuade some moderns to look back across the strange, exaggerated flowering of romance in the first years of this century to the realists or naturalists who were writing, against formidable hostility, in the last years of the nineteenth. And he has filled what has been an obvious gap in American literary biography.

S. C. C.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Ann Bridge, Author of "Peking Picnic" (Little Brown), Which Was Reviewed in These Columns Oct. 8.

Miss King o' N'Orleans

Memories of a Southern Woman of Letters, by Grace King. New York: Macmillan. $4.

IT IS impossible in any review to cover the wealth of these memories, written by a woman of New Orleans in whose mother's home men and women of letters gathered half a century ago from every section of America and who herself has entertained those of the last decade, and been entertained by those of the periods in between: Julia Ward Howe, Charles Gayarré, William Dean Howells, Ruth McHenry Stuart—from South to North and back again. In France she met Charles Wagner. In Florence she was guest of the Clemenses, when Mark Twain was writing "Joan of Arc." In Oxford she was asked to address an English class in Newnham College on Sidney Lanier, whose sister was her friend.

* * *

In more recent years, in New Orleans, she was instrumental in having George W. Cable recognized, being herself the center of a reception given in his honor. And she tells in the story of her early writings how it was dislike of him and his works that made her take to writing of New Orleans as she felt it should be written of.

She begins her book with memories of the Civil War, when she, a little girl, was sent with her grandmother and mother and sisters and brothers into the Confederacy; memories that every southern woman and man shares with her, by actual experience or tales told by a grandfather. She touches them with delicate hand, and vivid brush, and heart overflowing with love.

That, one would say, is the secret of the work that Grace King has done with such distinction all these years. "The Pleasant Ways of St. Medard" is a novel of Reconstruction days in Louisiana, as Thomas Nelson Page's "Red Rock" is of those days in Virginia. "He," Grace King once told this reviewer, and she repeats the story in her book, "told me that I should re-write it around a love story. As he had had to do with 'Red Rock.'"

"What is it but a love story?" the author demanded, "what was it but love that held that family together, and all those friends, through such trying times? No, it stays as it is."

* * *

The publishers did not agree with her, and for nine years the manuscript "languished as a wall flower in the literary world." She gave it to an agent, the agent sent the manuscript to Edward Garnett, and he, thinking it had been published, spoke of it in the columns of The Atlantic as a work of art that would live as a classic. There followed requests from many publishers and the book appeared.

Grace King tells of her desire to write the history of Louisiana, and of the way she did it. But, more important as a picture of the times (1852-1931) are the details of great people's conversation, great chefs' dinners, generals who were ogres, bookstores that were sanctuaries, scenes of American and European life that, written in her home in New Orleans, reach to far corners with the delicate filaments of which, she says, memories are woven.

Her style has that simplicity and clarity which is the flower of the culture that gave her birth and has made her short stories, histories, essays and novels a part of the literature of America. L. H. G.

The Hawk Eye

Writ in Sand, by R. B. Cunninghame Graham. London: Heinemann. 6s.

MR. CUNNINGHAME GRAHAM belongs to the class of writers who are men of action first. Accordingly, when he comes to write there is a touch of the amateur in his work; for he is a great deal more interested in things for their own sake than in what words and imagination can make out of them. This is not to disparage him; it is to explain his careless gusto. He is primarily an observer, and even in his historical studies of the great Spanish-American figures it is his own horseman's knowledge of the country and of life in the saddle—which was theirs too—that counts for more even than his historical sense and knowledge.

As the six sketches in this delightful and typical collection show, Mr. Cunninghame Graham is an observer of a special kind. His observation is of the professional in men, the tricks or habits they have acquired in doing their job. He knows something about most men's jobs, and I suppose all there is to know about the habits of men with their horses.

There have been more vivid, more deeply imagined accounts of circuses than the one Mr. Cunninghame Graham has done in this book, but it stands on its own merits as a consummate piece of acute observation without fear of eclipse. The preliminary description of the heterogeneous crowd of men putting up a circus tent is an example of what romantic atmosphere can be established by sheer exactitude. Then as each turn comes on—the horses, the elephants, the tight rope walkers, the acrobats, the sad gentlemen who throw knives all round their wives—he gets its essential "feel" and the impression it makes. He achieves this by always noting the little betraying gestures which make people real; for example, after the young Arabs have been performing, their elders suddenly rush into the ring and perform with violent abandon and then leave with a loud cry, "some of them shaking out the sand from their long hair." Only the hawk eye catches such quintessential things.

There are horses in nearly all the sketches. One of the most entertaining is an account of the Swiss Tschiffely's journey with two horses from Buenos Aires to New York in 1925, a solemn, and heroic gesture to prove the endurance of the Criollo-bred horse of the Argentine. The three—or "we," as Tschiffely always wrote—were not only escorted in triumph through many South American cities but in Guatemala were officially welcomed "by several learned institutions." This heroic journey is the kind of thing that Mr. Cunninghame Graham expounds with relish, stuffing it with Spanish proverbs and professional lore and the oddities of gaucho phrase.

There are two delightful portraits from the odd Bohemian colony which had settled in Tangier before the war, and in "Creeps" Crawhall, the English painter, Mr. Cunninghame Graham had an eccentric and an observer after his own heart.

The last sketch contains a description of the extraordinary railway that ran to Asuncion years ago, a lovely Heath Robinson affair whose trains burned wood, departed and arrived hours late and never exceeded a speed of 10 miles an hour. The local inhabitants used to steal the sleepers for firewood. It was the habit of anyone with a letter to post to ride after the train and catch it up. Mr. Cunninghame Graham's little adventure was to ride after it one night, deliver his letter, return across the alligator infested rivers, and continue the game of billiards he had left. That is an incident which puts machinery very neatly in its place, but only the "caballeros andantes" of his heroic age could achieve such things. V. S. P.

Dickens as Philanthropist

Letters of Charles Dickens to the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, edited by Charles C. Osborne. New York: Dutton. $2.50.

FOR a good many years Charles Dickens was the trusted friend and unofficial adviser of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts. The Baroness was one of the most celebrated women of the Victorian era, enormously wealthy and wisely philanthropic in many fields of educational, social and artistic endeavor. The editor of the present volume was for more than a decade her private secretary. Among her records he found hundreds of letters addressed to her from Charles Dickens, and with her permission he copied excerpts from some of them. Those excerpts are now published. The entire collection was sold at auction some years ago to an American. Why the letters are not printed from the original is not stated; the implication is that they are inaccessible.

On the whole, probably little is lost through inability to publish them entire. It is likely that those which remain unprinted deal with the same subjects as those now given to the world and one assumes that Mr. Osborne copied what was most interesting. Some personal chat and occasional bits of literary gossip of no great substance are scattered through these pages; but for the most part they deal with the philanthropic activities of the Baroness. In addition to the vast public gifts which were attached to her name, she did many nameless acts of charity. In any typical letter the novelist brings to her attention some unfortunate individual or family, generally in the world of art and letters. He gives succinctly yet circumstantially an account of the need and the deserts of the unfortunate; and offers to act as his friend's agent in applying wisely any funds that she may agree to place at his disposal. Occasionally a letter will report to her the result of her beneficence. More often we hear nothing further of this particular case; but the fact that Dickens continues to bring new cases to her attention leads us to believe that he was seldom if ever discouraged by a refusal of assistance.

The relationship, then, between this wealthy woman and the distinguished novelist is creditable to them both—perhaps even more to him than to her, for he devoted time and anxious thought to these matters in the midst of an overworked life, while in her case the philanthropies were her life.

New Poems for Old

A Tale of Troy, by John Masefield. London: William Heinemann, Ltd. 5s. New York: Macmillan. $1.50.

IT IS significant of Mr. John Masefield's art that each successive poem of his raises the question in literary coteries as to whether his method is broadening or narrowing the function of poetry. There are some who say that the Poet Laureate's work lacks vision; there are others, and their numbers are increasing, who affirm that his style, his manner, and his subjects predicate an expanding vision—a vision that inspires the commonplace with imaginative qualities, and makes the conventional æsthetic.

Mr. Masefield is one of the few moderns who can competently blend romanticism with realism, and in a field that he has made peculiarly his own he is still an experimenter. Time was when he employed the romantic to inspire his realism. "The Everlasting Mercy," "The Widow in the Bye Street" and "Dauber" belong to the category. But the later John Masefield draws on the romantic to furnish a theme for the realist—an entirely different art that may have a very definite influence on the future of poetry.

"A Tale of Troy" belongs to the later classification. Troy and all that belongs to that ancient scene already is a legend in literature; nevertheless, the Poet Laureate has given it a wider significance. In actuality, Mr. Masefield has taken a volume from the hands of the scholar and student, reinspired it with his own unusual gift and passed it on, veritably a new work, to the man in the market place.

The significance of this new tale of Troy is that the Poet Laureate has lifted his subject from the classicism of Greece and given it a place in the balladry of England. He does it with a dramatic directness that is frequently only fine prose; but he also does it with a dramatic invention that is more often notable poetry. His treatment of the episode of "The Horse"—already traditionally treated in a manner that makes the Poet Laureate's approach to the subject something in the nature of a dangerous adventure—shows that Mr. Masefield is unafraid, that he is willing to risk his reputation as a poet by bringing it into striking comparison with Homer and the "Iliad."

In retelling this ancient tale Mr. Masefield exhibits the fine capacities of the English lagnuage. His appreciation and handling of the Trojan War becomes a thing wholly novel, and often wholly beautiful. There is much to be said for giving old poetry a new significance and imbuing the legendry with modern actuality. And Mr. Masefield displays his art to its fullest in a picture he gives of sunset over Troy.

Then from the towers came the cry of "Sunset."
And trumpets blew the Closing of the Gates.
And every bell in Troy jangled or chimed
And children cheered: and women called to supper:
And men came thronging home: and shops were shut:
And the hammers that had beaten on the anvil
Since we reached Troy, were silent, we thanked God.
And almost instantly a coolness came,
And in the silence that fell suddenly
We heard again the never-ceasing wind
Running in every cranny, shaking shutters,
Flinging the dust against the masonry,
The wind of Troy, that blows all summer long.

A Dog-Lover's Faith

The Son of God, by Albert Payson Terhune. New York: Harper. $2.

MANY of the host of readers of Mr. Terhune's delightful dog stories will learn with surprise that this ardent friend of the canine tribe is possessed of a deep religious sentiment. That such is the fact one quickly learns from perusal of his first highly readable adventure in the realm of sacred literature under the impressive title, "The Son of God." Several years of his youth were spent in Syria and Palestine before the latter had taken on many of its modern aspects. In the early nineties it was much the same Palestine that Jesus knew. From this experience and the fact of having been brought up in a home where worship was the order of the day—his father was a clergyman—there sprang a profound reverence for and sincere appreciation of the life and mission of the Master. Out of this state of consciousness he wrote, in the free style adopted by many writers of sacred literature today, a very interesting volume.

* * *

The book is unique in its method of attacking the subject. Instead of writing a biography of Jesus based upon the four gospels, the author adopts the plan of drawing a comparison of the character of Jesus with those of great characters of the Old Testament—David, Solomon, Samson, Peter, Elijah and Moses. The result is to bring out in sharp silhouette the simplicity and grandeur of character that made Jesus unique among all the ancient worthies. The most important teachings of the Nazarene are discussed in a sane and rational manner, often in contrast with some utterance of the old prophets and seers.

* * *

The tendency of the volume is to exalt the character of the Son of God, while not detracting from the nobility of those whom the author has been pleased to place in contrasting rôles. Emphasis is placed upon the untoward results which follow when countries presume to frown upon religion. The experience of France is discussed as an illustration, and the author issues a warning to Soviet Russia, declaring that in its anti-religion crusade, it has foredoomed itself to failure. "Never since the time of the Savior," he declares, "has a government without Christ's worship scored a lasting success," and he pertinently queries, "Will Russia prove an exception?" One's love and veneration for the tremendous example of the First Christian will be stimulated and strengthened by this volume. It is, as one would expect from so experienced a writer, exceedingly well written, and its lively style is insurance that the reader's interest will not lag. A. F. G.

Mr. Eliot on Dryden

John Dryden: Three Essays, by T. S. Eliot. New York: Terence & Elsa Holliday. $1.50.

MR. ELIOT is at his most Addisonian in the present essays, which are not to be confused with his pamphlet, "Homage to John Dryden," published almost a decade ago. That is to say, his prose is cool, his judgment measured, his taste refined, his wit urbane, to the point where one is almost misled into forgetting the "tough reasonableness" underneath the appearance of excessive gentility. The essays deal with Dryden as poet, dramatist, critic, and are quite different in their approach from the earlier "Homage."

Mr. Eliot begins with the paradox already familiar to students of his work that Dryden was the great influence that he was because he was not too great a poet—in contradistinction to supreme geniuses like Shakespeare and Milton who failed to influence because they could produce only imitators. Dryden, on the other hand, was a great reformer and the founder of a school of poetry because like Donne he rescued poetry from a convention grown stiff and cold and brought it back to a state of naturalness—another paradox familiar to Mr. Eliot's readers, and to be explained by the fact that what was natural to Donne and his early followers was not natural to the poets of Dryden's time.

Regarding Dryden's abilities as dramatist Mr. Eliot finds nothing very new to say, and is even guilty of falling into the trite and obvious when he says that "Antony and Cleopatra" is much greater than "All for Love" but "not necessarily a much finer *play*." Instead of explaining the nature of Shakespeare's superiority, he is driven to fall back on the super-rational "something" which as a rule he so carefully avoids. In the essay on Dryden as critic, however, he is at his best—or at least his most provocative. Great though the poet's prose style was, and important as it was in helping to establish a norm for English prose, Mr. Eliot finds it less important than the critical point of view established by the essays and prefaces. That point of view, shorn of the errors incident to the age, is essentially one with the contemporary classicist's resolute refusal to isolate the imaginative from the reasoning faculty.

Good things are scattered through these brief essays, such as the attack on the present tendency to substitute poetry for religion, and they should therefore appeal particularly to the general reader interested in tying up Dryden with the present.

R. P.

Have It Your Own Way, by Marjorie Shuler (New York: A. L. Burt Company, $1) is a collection of inspirational essays which first appeared in the Pictorial Review. Treating of such subjects as Success, Work, Expectancy, Self-Control and similar topics, the essays might easily trend toward "preachiness," but Miss Shuler's journalistic ability prevents her from falling into this error. The essays are written in a lucid, simple, convincing style. The reader feels that a writer with poise, common sense and humor is voicing her opinions. The editorials are frankly optimistic. A buoyant happiness rather than a determinedly "Pollyanna" attitude is apparent. Because these essays are so concentrated, they are most appreciated when read at intervals. Many people will find the articles interesting and helpful.

A Dabney Gets Out

Toward Romance, by Rollo Walter Brown. New York: Coward-McCann. $2.50.

ROLLO WALTER BROWN'S group of novels called "Emergence" has carried the chronicle of an Ohio mining family to the point where one of them succeeds in getting out into a larger world. In "The Firemakers," which was the first novel in the group, readers will recall that Luke Dabney and Val Boyd, both children of miners who were a little finer, more ambitious, and far-seeing than their fellows, resolved when they married that they would not live the thriftless and hazardous life of coal miners; that they would find a way out. Fortune scowled at this ambition and blow after blow fell upon them, until Luke was forced to go back to work in the mines during a part of each year. Still they had pulled themselves up. They had broken away from Company Row and its slattern homes, they had a tiny farm and a neat log cabin, and a little pottery where Luke worked when he was not digging coal. Numbed by calamities, they still had their dreams, centered no longer in their own development but in that of their son. The second novel, "Toward Romance," is the story of the son, Giles, from the time he was 7 until he was 19, when he found his way out of the coal mining Ohio environment into the outer world of his dreams.

* * *

The story is largely of what goes on in the inner experiences of Giles, and in the development of his character, from that of a timid, oversensitive child to that of a courageous, independent youth. Giles, an only child, finds companionship in a dog given to him by the country doctor. Giles goes to school, perceives that he and his people are different from the denizens of Company Row, but by persistence learns to hold his own with them. He conquers one fear after another, he resists the inclination to swim with the stream, he learns to stand by himself.

All this time his parents are laboriously saving money for his education, and then, without any fault of theirs, the savings are swept away. The loss, somehow, does not mean so much to Giles as to his parents, for he is now consumed by a desire to make something. It is the same urge that had driven his father to make pottery and his mother to make a tasteful home out of a log cabin. In Giles creativeness takes the form of building, and he constructs a new house out of discarded lumber, he lays out the grounds, he gets an opportunity to build and plant for a well-to-do neighbor. By means of this work, and through the generosity of the old doctor who had always been his friend, Giles obtains the means to get away.

* * *

The climax of the story comes, not when the means of escape really lies in Giles's hands, but a couple of years earlier when one morning he goes to see the sun rise on Lookout. On the hilltop, with illimitable distances spreading around him, he felt a surge, a command of will, sweep through him. "He was aware of a great honorable something within him"—an assurance, a conscience, an accumulation of ancestral yearnings, that told him that he might be equal to anything life might bring.

This is the main purpose of Mr. Brown's portrayal of character—the building up by gradual accretion of Giles's confidence in himself and in his future. With respect to story value the means employed are a little lacking in variety. Episodes are of a similar kind, but this is comprehensible when we consider that much of the action lies in the boy's thoughts and that the story is intended to be wholly the story of Giles. For the same reason, his father and mother, whose fortunes were of such consequence in "The Firemakers," are here no more than a part of the background. Nevertheless the significance is clear. It took three generations of superior vitality to get a member of the family out of Wiggams Glory—the keener faculties and finer character of the grandparents, the determination of the parents, the confidence of the youth.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

Civic Repertory Season Opens

By E. C. SHERBURNE

New York

FOR the opening bill of the sixth season of the Civic Repertory Theater Company, Miss Eva Le Gallienne, its director, chose "Liliom," a suburban legend by Ferenc Molnar, evening of Oct. 26, 1932. The cast:

Marie	Beatrice de Neergaard
Julie	Eva Le Gallienne
Mrs. Muskat	Beatrice Terry
Liliom	Joseph Schildkraut
Servant Girl	Margaret Love
Captain	Robert H. Gordon
Policeman	Joseph Kramm
Mother Hollunder	Leona Roberts
"The Sparrow"	Walter Beck
Wolf Berkowiz	Howard da Silva
Young Hollunder	Burgess Meredith
Linzman	Charles Ellis
Mounted Policeman	David Turk
Doctor	Harold Moulton
Carpenter	Donald Cameron
Policeman of the Beyond	Nelson Welch
Richly Dressed Man	Paul Leyssac
Poorly Dressed Man	Robert F. Ross
Old Guard	Landon Herrick
Magistrate	Sayre Crawley
Louise	Florida Friebus

Miss Le Gallienne

When Miss Le Gallienne came on the scene as the gray little servant girl who is smitten with the flamboyant side-show barker in Molnar's allegory, the play stopped for three minutes or more while the house greeted her with handclapping and cheers. Embarrassing though the incident was, it must have had its encouraging side for the director. More than ever she must have felt that her idea of a repertory house in which several plays are continually being given in alternation had become institutional in the only way such organizations can become soundly established, through a warm and growing public approval. Thus did the Abbey Players grow from a band of amateurs acting in their time off from work; thus did the Moscow Art Theater evolve from a group of novices devoted to the ensemble ideal of production.

The Civic Repertory Company draws its greatest strength from its custom of being absorbed in the atmosphere of each individual play that is taken up. One thinks of the adage about the fragile fagots which become unbreakable when gathered into a firm bundle. In "Liliom" the company attains to its customary absorption. Miss Le Gallienne never forces the note in a part that an actress might easily leap out of for the purposes of personal exhibition. Thus does she gain the larger impact upon the spectators' emotion made possible by keeping within the whole thrust of the play.

Mr. Schildkraut

Mr. Schildkraut in the contrasting rôle of the show-off Liliom plays to the hilt a part that might have been written for him. Graphically he establishes the braggart and bully in his first scene, and he sustains a vital effect to the end of this long drama, something no short-winded player ever could accomplish. It is possible that he will find that the key of his performance may be softened in the Civic Repertory's home theater—which is after all an intimate house—once the first scene is over. That his accession to the company is important was attested by the prolonged reception given to him on his first entrance. At the end, with midnight near, the audience remained almost as a whole to call the curtain up a dozen times.

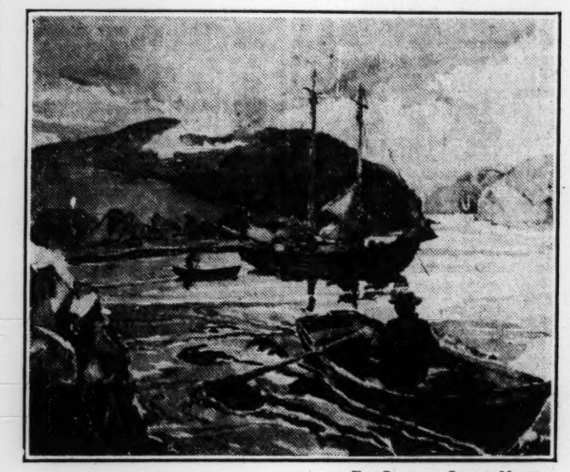
Miss Beatrice Terry, a member of the company during its first season, returns in the part of Mrs. Muskat, which takes on a due hardness and detachment in her performance. Miss Leona Roberts, useful in a wide range of character parts, makes her mark again as Mother Hollunder. And so through the whole company, with each filling his place as a stroke in the picture. Molnar's allegory of the wrongdoer who must suffer until he repents, and the loving nature that can forgive and forget a blow, is as poignant as ever, proving it to be one of those rare dramas that do not fade in a season or two. As in the action itself, there is something timeless and unlocalized about this suburban legend "Liliom." Miss Aline Bernstein's settings give it a frame that is duly atmospheric and fanciful.

"Camille"

On the evening of Oct. 27 the bill was "Camille," with Miss Le Gallienne repeating, where she did not improve upon, her presentation of this rôle two seasons ago. We feel that she has still further enriched her acting equipment during her year's tour of study in Europe. There is a larger freedom in her arm gestures, and often her whole physique becomes palpitant with the emotional implications of the varying moods of Marguerite. Not many players, when you come to think of it, can act below the shoulders. This increase of her physical means of expression will enable her already highly developed mental characterizations to range more widely than ever, a consummation of importance in repertory, where the player must act a variety of parts with change of pace and individual color to avoid a general effect of sameness.

In "Camille" Miss Le Gallienne attains to definite phases of emotional experience in each act. There is no confusion between the rudderless flippancy of the beginning and the almost normally happy Marguerite of the first part of the second act, the despairing woman of the third act and the burnt-out creature who can forgive everyone at the end. She makes the effects lightly, surely, and with clear-cut finality.

At the Civic Repertory "Camille" becomes a tragic and romantic drama in the matter of emphasis, putting the best face possible upon the materials of the story, and ending upon a note of dissolving pity. Mr. Joseph Schildkraut brings iron to the cruel scene of Armand's denunciation, and a knowing sort of shyness to Armand's first meeting with Marguerite. Their later scenes take on an added warmth because of Mr. Schildkraut's vital style. Miss Beatrice Terry makes a real person out of Marguerite's serving woman from Brittany, Nanine. Mr. Walter Beck refrains from overemphasis in the scene between Marguerite and Armand's father, permitting the strong situation to work its due effect on its own account. The brightness of the party scenes in the first act provide a grateful prelude to the pathetic incidents to follow.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"Lifting Fog," by Oscar Julius.

American Water Color Society

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

CONTINUING through Nov. 14 at the American Fine Arts Building, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street, is the annual exhibition of the American Water Color Society. With 466 pictures hung in the three galleries, the ensemble effect of luminosity is exhilarating. It is a juried exhibition, with the selections made from 2000 submissions. Yearly these exhibitions grow more brilliant in general effect, a condition ascribed by Mr. George Pearse Ennis, president of the society, to greatly diminishing inclination to mix Chinese white with the colors.

"Sun on the River," by Mr. Eliot O'Hara, exemplifies a technical dexterity so wholly at the service of the pictorial idea that one is occupied with admiration of the thing done to the exclusion of any sustained inquiry into the means used. But we pause to wonder how many sheets of paper the artist wasted before he learned just how much paint and pressure were needed to get the effect of shimmer on water as he sent the brush skittering across the area that was to represent the river, and to evoke that pearly infiltration of light through the whole composition.

In "Lifting Fog," by Mr. Oscar Julius, is to be noticed a delicate accentuation of the color indications of a harbor scene, with a judicious simplification of the forms that is the mark of the artist's vision. Mr. Saul Raskin in "Trees" finds absorption in the decorative lines of twisting growth. The element of dominance by a central idea lends focal power to "Corn Dance, Taos," by Mr. Loran F. Wilford. Lack of such dominance, we believe, is the cause of the weak total effect of some of the compositions on view, for however pleasant the parts may be in themselves they need to work together for the whole, if the picture is to count when seen at a distance. Some of these water colors, again, just miss coming off because their backgrounds do not recede. Clouds seem to come to the very front instead of going back where they belong—the result of letting them get too dark in value in relation to the rest of the scheme of hues.

Mr. Paul Gill, making liberal use of white paper, reduces his forms in "The Quarry" almost to their abstract character and intensifies his blues, yellows and red in pictorial indications to be filled out by the observer's imagination. Mr. J. E. Costigan pursues his softly sunny tonalities in his mother-and-child subjects. Mr. Roy M. Mason in "The Shack at Boothbay" opposes delicacy of tree line to the solid form of a mossy fish house, keeping his areas pure in tone within themselves and attaining to order in the harbor view by stringing a row of boats off along the crescent of darker blue where the tide is making out fastest.

We lingered before Mr. George Pearse Ennis's knowing coast scenes, with their prestidigitator's use of large washes that summon forms of roundness surrounded by air, Mr. Henry C. Pitz's souvenirs of the high color and diagonals of movement in "The Chauve-Souris," the characterizing rhythms of line in Mrs. Paula Eliasoph's "Easter Lilies," the Persian-like presentation of zinnias in a Chinese vase by Mrs. Nellie Littlehale Murphy, Mr. William Starkweather's stirring notion of a great dark wind in the form of man's colossal figure pushing vainly against a skyscraper, the caricatured top-hatted critics in the lobby of an art show reception as seen by Mr. William Steig, the mosaics of tone achieved by the dot-and-dash stroke in Mrs. Mary Nicholena MacCord's "Neighborly Boats," the ascending movement of the tree lines in Mr. John Wenger's "Green Pastures," the vibrancy of light in "Shadows" by Mr. Hoyland B. Bettinger, the great gamut of illumination in the night scenes by Mr. Hilton Leech, the green evocations of fountains in "Phantasy" by Mr. Arnold Hoffmann.

E. C. S.

Statesmanship in Slippers

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

AT THE Hippodrome — "The Merry Widow," a musical comedy, music by Franz Lehár, produced Sept. 28, 1932; Westminster Theater—"Dizzy," a domestic comedy in a prologue and three acts, by Thomas Pellatt, presented by Anmer Hall, Oct. 3, 1932; Whitehall Theater—"Road House," by Walter Hackett, produced Oct. 4, 1932.

The question that strikes one first in connection with Mr. Pellatt's play at the Westminster is, why is it called "Dizzy"? The superficial answer that it is called "Dizzy" because it is about Disræli will not do, for that is the very root of the difficulty. The play is not essentially about Disræli at all. It is concerned with an amiable, benevolent, shrewd old gentleman who saves a silly young aristocrat, for whose aunt he has a great admiration, from the clutches of an adventuress. But why this elderly gentleman should be passed off as the Earl of Beaconsfield is a mystery which the evening's events do not resolve.

Mr. Pellatt therefore disappoints expectations. The audience is led by his title to look for some light upon the historic Disræli. It would have gone better with him had he satisfied this feeling. For in the one or two momentary glimpses which he affords us of the world of politics and statesmanship his play achieves something of a grip upon our interest. Such a moment is the meeting of Gladstone and Disræli in the last act, an opportunity which Gladstone seizes to try out a few sentences from the fine valedictory speech he was to make over Beaconsfield some years later. Mr. Eugene Leahy makes this a very impressive little scene.

Another excellent moment is in the prologue, which anticipates the main action by 42 years, when the young Disræli lets loose some of his Sybilline eloquence on the wrongs of the Industrial Revolution. Here, and indeed all through, Mr. Ernest Milton's performance as Disræli, is a colorful, witty, extravagant and fantastic interpretation. This luridly dressed young popinjay, strikes on his first appearance a note of historic authenticity that the dramatist subsequently loses, but the actor, never.

It might be contended that, even with a title like "Dizzy," Mr. Pellatt is justified in writing his own play, and not the sort of play someone else thinks he ought to write. But in that case his own play ought to be a good one; and "Dizzy," alas, is not. No one really cares whether Lord Dalbraith eludes Renée de Montesson, and the manner of his escape is not at all cunningly contrived. Disraeli's wits are matched unfairly against Mlle. de Montesson's when he has what seems like an army of secret agents who are forever thrusting undeserved trumps into his hand in the shape of incriminating information. But "Dizzy" should be seen for the excellence of Mr. Milton's performance.

Miss Marion Lorne has the advantage of a husband-playwright who knows exactly what she can do, and who has the skill to write an amusing and even exciting drama which exhibits her gifts at their hilarious best. The "Road House" is a transformed inn on the Portsmouth Road, used by smash-and-grab raiders from London, and owned by Miss Lorne in the guise of a harmless and scatter-witted young woman from the colonies. In the turmoil of crooks, homicides and plottings that her hotel accommodates Miss Lorne is magnificently assisted by Mr. Gordon Harker, unaccustomedly resplendent in dinner jacket and black tie, as resident manager. Through the maelstrom of criminal activities which surround her Miss Lorne flutters and dithers with a puzzled incomprehension of what it all means, but somehow at the end manages to ride the whirlwind and direct the storm, so that justice is satisfied, and the claims of romance acceded to by the capitulation of the robust police officer (played by Mr. Godfrey Tearle), who has hitherto regarded her with more than a little suspicion. The plot of "Road House" may have a few weak points, but no one could wish for a more diverting entertainment.

"The Merry Widow" is becoming one of the most revived pieces of the century. On its original London production it ran for more than 700 performances, and it has had a couple of later runs aggregating more than another 400. Lehár's music alone would give it distinction in its kind, even if it were not presented by a cast as excellent as the Hippodrome one, which includes Miss Helen Gilliland, Mr. George Graves and Mr. Carl Brisson.

H. H.

The Etching Hobby, by William D. Cox (New York: William Farquhar Payson, $3) offers to beginners in collecting a description of the methods used by etchers and other print makers, together with the historical background of the processes, and separate chapters on the art of Dürer, Rembrandt and Whistler. Other chapters are concerned with proofs and marginal marks, contemporary American etchers, contemporary European etchers, nautical etchers and the growth of print departments in museums. There are 30 illustrations. The colloquial style would seem to indicate that parts of the book were transcribed from Mr. Cox's radio talks on prints.

London Art Exhibitions

By FRANK RUTTER

London

CONSIDERABLE surprise has been caused by the forty-ninth exhibition of the Royal Institute of Oil Painters. Founded in 1883, the institute has been regarded as the most conservative and old-fashioned of London art societies. It has been called more academic than the Royal Academy itself. But today it appears completely rejuvenated with an influx of new talent, and the note of modernity dominates the walls of its present exhibition at 195 Piccadilly.

Recently elected members include Messrs. C. R. W. Nevinson, Charles Ginner, William Conor, the brilliant young Belfast artist, Iain Macnab and Mrs. Florence Engelbach, the flower painter, and their contributions give a welcome note of vivacity to the institute collection. The influence of Cézanne is discernible in Mr. Nevinson's village landscape "Sarre," while his café scene, "Parnasse," is very gay and amusing with its slightly futurist handling of flood lights. There are some very beautiful passages of illuminated color in Mr. Nevinson's architectural subject, "Roquebrune," while the variety at the command of this versatile artist is further demonstrated by his exceedingly clever perspective of the Seine with Notre Dame in the distance, this composition being carried out in a cold color scheme consisting principally of steel grays.

* * *

Mr. William Conor shows a simplified but very vivid and convincing painting of a typical Irish scene, "The Parade" of animals at a country horse show, the line of horses and the spectators making an effective zigzag design; and there is power and brilliance also in the design and color of his Irish pastoral, "Potato Gathering." Iain Macnab shows some finely designed landscapes of Majorca, among which "Deya" is particularly effective in the piled-up composition of the houses on the hillside. It is personal and pleasant in its clear, light color, as well as striking in design. To these must be added the allure of bold brushwork and color very much alive in Mrs. Engelbach's flower paintings, the emphatic design and bright rich color of Mr. Ginner's paintings of Hampstead, and other canvases of a modern tendency.

But the older school is also well represented. Among those adhering to the earlier tradition in British landscape are Mr. Bertram Nicholls, whose lovely quality of paint and dignified sense of arrangement can be appreciated in his "Robin's Hood Bay" and "Bodian Castle," Mr. Claude Muncaster, whose reputation as a painter of ships and quaysides should be still further enhanced by the noble composition and mellow color of his "Dean Bridge, Edinburgh," and Mr. P. H. Padwick, whose small paintings of "Pullborough" and "Maltravers Street, Arundel," though almost monochrome in their subdued tones, appeal by their dignity as decorative designs.

Sir John Lavery's vivacious large sketch of "Maidenhead Regatta"; Mr. Julius Olsson's "Winter Morning in the Pyrenees," with its poetic light effects, and Mr. William T. Wood's simple but stately snow landscape, "Sussex," are other works of special note in an exhibition well above the average.

On the other hand, the London Group, which prides itself on being the most "advanced" of London art societies, fails below its usual standard in its current exhibition at the New Burlington Galleries. Some of its best members do not exhibit, others achieve only partial success, while the small percentage of really interesting work is obscured by a flood of weak and ineffective paintings. There is very little evidence of a real advance or even individual research. There are only two or three abstract paintings, and these not at all remarkable, while perhaps the chief feature of the exhibition is the way in which work done on traditional lines tells among this heterogeneous assembly.

An outstanding picture is Mr. W. R. Sivkert's "End of Barnet Fair," a delicate and convincing piece of impressionist painting, in which the details, however slightly treated, appear convincingly right as far as they go, while the whole charms by the easy naturalness of the skillfully balanced composition.

* * *

Mr. Roger Fry, the "uncrowned king" of this group, returns to the tradition of Corot and Richard Wilson in the tender greens and grays of his landscape "Near Arles." Mr. E. M. O'R. Dickey scores a success with the delicate drawing of the bare trees and delicate color in his large landscape, "Hamcross Plantation." "Sisters," by Thérèse Lessore, is a very charming and delicately lit piece of impressionist portraiture. Vanessa Bell shows a good flower piece and there are characteristic landscapes by Ethelbert White and Charles Ginner.

Of the younger contributors the most successful is Hyam Myer, whose full-length portrait "Florence" is Whistlerian in the simplicity of its pose and subdued color, but yet is decidedly personal in feeling.

Mr. Mark Gertler, a prominent member, is not exhibiting with the London Group this time but is having a one-man show of his recent paintings at the Leicester Galleries. An accomplished draftsman and designer, Mr. Gertler hitherto has had almost too opulent a sense of color, so that many of his figure paintings and still-life subjects have appeared overheated for Occidental taste. But in his latest work, done this year, he shows an increased sense of refinement and a welcome tendency toward simplicity. These qualities of restraint and dignity raise his work to a higher plane, as may be seen in his quite majestic "Clytie and Autumn Leaves"—a flower piece featuring a classical bust—and also in another simple and well-balanced still-life, "The Benin Head." While these pictures show a general advance in taste and refinement, Mr. Gertler's extraordinary powers as a colorist are demonstrated in "Flowers and Autumn Leaves" and "Boquet and Sunshade," both of which are overwhelmingly luminous in their iridescent color.

Also at the Leicester Galleries is an exhibition of paintings and drawings by that most accomplished artist, Clara Klinghoffer. Born of Polish parents and brought to London as an infant, this artist was trained at the Slade School, where she made a reputation as a student by the excellence of her drawing. Her virile sense of form is seen in her paintings as well as in her drawings, and though her color is restrained, she has a delicate sense of values and lighting. Her superb modeling is seen in "Girl with Plaits." "The Sisters" is a charming composition full of light and delicate color. Among her portraits is a "speaking likeness" of "Lucien Pissarro," appropriately handled in an impressionist manner which is most appealing.

Other one-man shows now open include clever portrait drawings of celebrities by Mr. Wyndham Lewis at the Lefevre Galleries, and breezy pictures of Irish life by Mr. Jack B. Yeats at the Leger Galleries in Bond Street.

Art and the Animated Cartoon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia, Penna.

THE art of Mr. Walter E. Disney—the Walt Disney of motion-picture fame—is receiving its first official recognition by an American art organization through an exhibition at the Art Alliance.

Mr. Disnay was not, of course, the inventor of the animated cartoon, but he found awaiting him the mechanical tools necessary for the development of an imaginative art primarily American.

Cartoons and drawings for the Silly Symphonies and Mickey Mouse are being shown at the Art Alliance, while, in order to project the art of Disney in its entirety, an evening has been devoted to the showing of the animated cartoons themselves.

To confine Mr. Disney's art to gallery walls is almost impossible. Its appeal lies in the rhythmic movements that can be shown only on the screen with musical accompaniment, for it is Mr. Disney who has so united the cartoon with the musical measure that the two become inseparable.

The cartoons and drawings are, however, extremely interesting, especially to the layman who is curious about the mechanics of the animated cartoon, and to the artist concerned with composition.

* * *

Recently Mr. Disney has been issuing the Silly Symphonies in color, and preliminary studies for many of the scenes are being exhibited here for the first time. One learns that a scene in cartoon technique consists not of a single drawing, but of a layer of sketches, one superimposed upon another, and each executed on transparent celluloid. If the artist desires a woodland scene, as in the Silly Symphony "Flowers and Trees," he paints his background on water color paper, then tackles his various characters each on a separate piece of celluloid. When the sheets are fitted together the scene is complete, with background and actors.

Entirely contemporary in its tools, the method of Mr. Disney has much in common with that of the old masters who developed schools to carry out ambitious projects. The Disney organization employs some 100 men and women, all of whom take part in the animation and production of the cartoons. Ideas are often the result of collaborative thought, and the finished work, while in the spirit of Disney, is in reality the product of a modern bottéga.

A storm of protest from the more conservative painters has already greeted the exhibition. It is a new thought, and one that requires time to assimilate, that the time-honored canvas may not be the only outlet for a painter's talents. The motion-picture, as a tool to be used in the fine arts, is as new today as the theories of the Impressionists were to a Paris of a generation ago. It might be said, in fact, that Walt Disney is to America what those modern art pioneers were to France, and it may require an equal length of time before the austere art fraternity is willing to welcome him as brother.

Meanwhile his art has developed without benefit of their official recognition. He is better known than any other living American artist, and his work brings back to the American public the lure of whimsey, imagination and fairy tale too long banished from our dignified art forms.

* * *

Mr. Disney is an American born. He began his career as a newsreel camera man, then went into advertising. Working at high pressure, he often remained in the office until midnight, when he watched the antics of many mice. One he trained to eat out of his hands and sit on his drawing board. More than five years later these mice were to provide him with the Mickey Mouse theme that catapulted him into fame. The Silly Symphonies followed the Mickey Mouse concept.

What painters have tried to do through the manipulation of pigments, lines and masses, Mr. Disney has been able to accomplish by means of a different medium. He literally makes a picture move, and he does so with a rhythm that is irresistible. In its Mickey Mouse phase his art is that of contemporary folklore. In the Silly Symphonies it touches upon potential beauty that might well give the art world pause for thought. Emotionally one is led through the experience of jungles, seas, storms and fires.

The animated cartoon combines elements of the drama, of music and of the fine arts. It is consequently able to produce a finely serious theme while alleviating it in the best approved style of the dramatists by comedy. It is not necessary for the layman to "understand art" in order to appreciate the animated cartoon.

The art of the animated cartoon speaks a universal language, accepted abroad as eagerly as in the country of its origin. That Mr. Disney's art has at last been recognized, not only by far-seeing individuals in the art world, but also by an American art organization, is significant and should tend to open an interesting new field for future art development.

DOROTHY GRAFLY

A Singer and Her Audiences

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

LISTENERS look for one thing in one place and for another thing in another, according to the experience of Miss Rose Bampton, the contralto. Oftentimes they are well satisfied if the performance is professionally excellent; and again, they are pleased only in case it rises to a high and especially appropriate pitch of interpretation. While under most circumstances they perhaps expect of an artist little besides a good technical exhibition, they are likely to require a good deal more than that on particular occasions. They have a way of demanding, when conditions warrant, that a singer, at least, not only display accomplishments of an exceptional sort, but also show a power to adapt tone and style to the peculiar moment.

At a popular festival, for example, the applause may all be for a fine voice; whereas at a song recital, it may be for brilliant execution. In any event, Miss Bampton has found that if she is to succeed, she had better know and recognize precisely where she is; and that after having got her bearings with the people assembled before her, she should do her work in a way that responds to the sentiment of that immediate afternoon or evening. Possibly she represents a new idea in platform and stage behavior; though probably she has but discovered for herself what musicians before her have understood, even if they have talked sparingly about it.

* * *

However that may be, some of her predecessors have certainly taken a view quite the contrary of hers. There was once a soprano, renowned in both concert and opera, who stood in an attitude of detachment from her audiences that amounted to ignoring them.

"When I go out on a tour," said this distinguished vocalist one day, "I am altogether unaware of where I am traveling, except that I am following the itinerary laid out for me by my manager. I visit a town, and I appear in the hall and give my program. I may have sung there before, and I may not. I can't tell and I don't ask."

Now Miss Bampton speaks after a fashion as different from this as anything can be. When she mentions Carnegie Hall, New York, she means that auditorium and not the Academy of Music in Philadelphia. When she tells about taking part in the presentation of Bach cantatas with Dr. Wolle's choir at Bethlehem, Penna., she is by no means on the common choral-society plane of thinking, lofty as that plane may be. For at Bethlehem, you are never a soloist in the usual meaning of the term. The people who attend those meetings have small interest, indeed, in either your voice or your technique. They are a precious assemblage, if you please; but if they have rigid notions concerning the counterpoint of Bach, and if they regard it as something beyond art in the everyday acceptance of the word, they lend a completely appreciative ear to the singer who is emotionally vivid and sincere.

* * *

And yet, tradition. People whose fortune is in their voices live necessarily much in the past. They occupy somewhat the same position as beneficiaries of accumulated wealth. For if a talent for producing sound is theirs by nature, the methods of its use and application are an inheritance from former men and women who sang. There can be no such person as a self-taught opera artist.

In regard to Miss Bampton, what a position, for anyone but lately clear of the studio, she has made for herself! Witness her presentation of the contralto solo in Schönberg's "Gurrelieder," brought out by the Philadelphia Orchestra last spring, as proof of her being entitled to the highest rating in oratorio, to say the least. In talk, she refers one minute to things she does because she has been taught to do them; the next, to things she does because she wants to do them. Strangely, too, there appear no cross-purposes anywhere. With her, plain to see, tradition and invention, instead of contradicting each other, supplement each other. Her opportunities for study—five years at the Curtis Institute of Music, did she say?—have been extensive; and in proportion, her fancies for novel employment of vocal color and for unconventional treatment of the musical phrase seem to be abundant.

* * *

Finally routine. They've enlisted Miss Bampton for duty this winter in the Metropolitan Opera Association. Nowhere, we may without risk of disagreement say, is an artist's ability to concentrate on day-in and day-out practice more searchingly tested than in the opera rehearsal-room, where preside those obscure, but vastly knowing and efficient men whom we call assistant conductors. At no time, we may believe, can singers better observe those flutterings of disquietude and those raptnesses of attention that betoken public thought and feeling, than they can when performing in the segment of space on the opera house stage which is directly bordered by the footlights.

On Experiencing Music

A Review by W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

Musical Experience, by A. E. F. Dickinson. London: Duckworth. 5s. net.

IN "Musical Experience" Mr. Dickinson addresses a wide circle of readers. He includes both the inexperienced and the experienced, i. e., those who have never given the subject any particular attention and such "practicing musicians as are prepared to consider anew what they are after, and how best to go about it." From the standpoint of æsthetics it may be said that comparatively few musicians have the least idea of how best to go about it, for the simple reason that they have only the foggiest notion of what they are after—they just burrow blindly into music. Composers compose, players play, singers sing, conductors conduct and sometimes even critics criticize without worrying a scrap about the reasons for their musical faith or whether such reasons exist or not.

For a time, it is true, European modernist composers obeyed a fashion set by the painters and issued expository manifestoes—incidentally these were nearly always more amusing than the compositions which followed them. Then it soon became obvious that Mr. Edwin Evans could explain modernist composers much better than they could explain themselves. Very sensibly, therefore, they gave him a complimentary dinner and, leaving the rest to him, retired to their musical laboratories to produce more of the strange works which, to judge by the facial discomfort of certain critics, might almost have been composed to offend the nose. But blind musical faith does not conduce to the state which Mr. Dickinson felicitously describes as "musical happiness." One of the main purposes of his book, he tells us, is to prompt the reader to take fresh stock of his musical experience.

* * *

This stock-taking or musical self-examination is an excellent notion. For it is evident that if the musician desires to enrich and enlarge his musical outlook, he must first discover his limitations—know something about himself musically. Every cultured professional and amateur has read and studied the history of his art, but how many ever give a thought to their own unwritten personal musical history? Those who take the trouble to survey their whole musical experience, from their earliest impressions to their reception of Stravinsky's "Le Sacre du Printemps," for example, will discover many odd and illuminating facts about their musical outlook.

Such a preliminary adventure might also help many readers to understand more clearly Mr. Dickinson's plea for deeper and more vital musical experience. In examining the defects of the average musical attitude of today he says truly: "Music nowadays is like the rain. It is something to the regular accompaniment of which we do everything else—eat, dance, talk, or even read and work—and the quality of the musical experience so obtained is not difficult to guess." Alas, it is not. How many times and in how many places has one silently re-echoed Malvolio's rebuke to Sir Toby and Sir Andrew: "My masters, are you mad? Have you no wit, manners nor honesty . . . that ye squeak out your cozier's catches without any mitigation or remorse of voice? Is there no respect of place, persons nor time in you?" But loudspeakers, like sailors, don't care. The increasing cataract of mechanically reproduced music is one of the most formidable obstacles to genuine musical experience. It may encourage people to eat, dance, talk and even read and work, but it certainly trains them not to listen. One has a horrid foreboding that soon composers will be unable to compose unless the radio is on.

* * *

Mr. Dickinson points out another common weakness of musical attitudes or mis-hearing: that is, to treat all music as program music, as describing feelings and events which are usually presented by literature and the pictorial arts. Then on a more intellectual level there are the scholastic—who are still to be found in our colleges and academies—whose weakness it is to study "the surface-sources of a composer's inspiration" and ignore "the new and vital quality of his treatment of such sources." This type of "official" musician—whose name is sometimes positively surrounded by alphabet—often finds a congenial occupation in teaching the young idea how to make the classics blossom like the desert. Mr. Dickinson had to get on with his book or he might have prolonged this list indefinitely.

But it is time to look at the author's own concept of that genuine musical experience, the ultimate nature of which, as he rightly avers, will always elude analysis. He believes that it is for poets, rather than philosophers, to tell us of its secrets. And certainly he brings us nearer to the heart of the matter when he quotes Shakespeare, Milton and Browning than when he indulges in such loose generalizations as: "Music has a unique power of absorbing the temporal in the timeless. It starts with a feeling of the moment, and with the 'form' belonging to a given moment in musical history . . ." In his chapter on "The Teacher," he mentions the polite protest made by a small child: "I think I should understand if you didn't explain so much." The teacher is not alone in permitting himself that which some writer or other has rather scornfully described as "self-satisfied dialectic."

Mr. Dickinson stands on firmer ground when he holds that the approach to music should never mean "tying it down to its incidental origins (actual or imaginary), instead of allowing its unique message to declare itself." Music will tell its secrets—unaided by poets or philosophers—to composer, interpreter and listener alike, if they approach it simply and directly. But it is necessary first of all to rid ourselves of the deafness of prejudice, notoriety and publicity, cliques, schools, conventional criticism and all those other barriers which we allow to be erected between ourselves and a musical experience must be sought not without but within. Mr. Dickinson's able book was well worth writing at the present time, when, as he says, the tendency even among discriminating listeners is to hear far too much and remember nothing. His chapters on the work of the listener, the critic and teacher, the performer and the composer are obviously the harvest of a rich and wide musical experience.

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THE HOME FORUM

Your Valley of Avilion

THEY had talked of it all summer; and, when The Car angled into our yard one crisp October morning, we knew they were off. Jim's tanned, wrinkled face was agrin, and his hat cocked over one ear; Jen was quietly sedate, but her blue eyes snapped.

"Well," she said, "we're a'going."

"Yup!" This was Jim, bellowing above the roar of The Car. "I tell Jen we'll never be younger. We figure on fetching Portland tonight, making the Harbor bright and early."

They beamed, this pair. They live just up the road from us, around the turn in the old brown house. Jim is tall, with huge freckled hands and about his eyes those deep lines that come partly from thousands of sunny days and partly from thousands of sunny thoughts; Jen is straight as a girl, berry brown, and crowned with a wind-blown mop of silver. Past seventy, they are perennially youthful. They come from Hallett's Harbor, on the Maine coast.

And they still come from there, even after many years in Jaalam, and despite the fact that between the Harbor and Jaalam there was a long road. Jim went to sea at thirteen, at first on fishing schooners and then on longer voyages; he knows Rio and Antwerp and Smyrna as he knows Jaalam Square. Later, he worked ashore in a Florida orchard, a Georgia lumber camp, and for a spell he drove a street car in Chicago. Jen, too, has seen something, of this world of ours, working in straw shops in New England, in hotels from Vancouver to Biloxi. They were brave days, those of the eighties and nineties, for young folks with restless feet.

* * *

For both, Jaalam proved journey's end some twenty-five years ago. Jim drifted here to work in the nail factory, Jen came to run a machine in the straw shop. They met; the Harbor was a common ground; they married and prospered modestly. Straw shop and nail factory went years ago. Jim bought the old brown house, farmed a little, became handy man at large to Jaalam. Carpentering, masonry, gardening—there seemed nothing to which he could not turn his clever hands.

With prosperity, of course, there came The Car, a thing of the late Gothic style of architecture and glittering with brass. Jim drives soberly enough, as to speed, but to follow his trail would dizzy a snake. For he is still, in spirit, in the spacious days when one dropped reins on dashboard, gave Prince his head, and enjoyed the scenery. And still, if something catches Jim's eye as he careers along, he cranes to look back at it, The Car swerves, and is plucked from the instant destruction of trees, fence posts and stone walls only by a quick down helm.

And with The Car came this pilgrimage.

For the Harbor was more than a bond between them; it was part of their lives. Each of us cherishes the memory of our childhood home as a place of comfort and untroubled peace and security, but to Jim and Jen Kibbe the Harbor was more than this. Jaalam was their present, but the Harbor was their reality. They talked of it often, of coasting on Breakneck Hill Road on winter nights, of Freeman Anderson's cow, of the Eldredge boys, of blueberrying on hillside pastures, of the time the store burned.

"Boys-oh-boys! Those were good days!"

And gradually, as we of Jaalam listened, there grew in our minds a picture of white houses with captain's walks astride their roofs, tall ships making in past the bearded rocks, young men all over six feet and nimble as deer, girls with snapping black eyes and apple cheeks. The Harbor swam in a honey mist, a happy Valley of Avilion, a place of brave deeds and quaint happenings.

And now Jim and Jen and The Car were going back.

"Have a good time! We'll look after things here."

"Fine! Just throw the hens a handful now and then. And if anyone calls about a job, tell 'em to expect me when they see me."

The Car backed, scraped an apple tree, jerked ahead and charged the gatepost as Jim waved, straightened out and was gone in a blue cloud.

"I hope ——"

"They'll be safe," I was confident. "Jim's never had a crash."

"Not that. But they've been away over forty years."

* * *

One misty morning, some four days later, we saw smoke rising languidly from their kitchen chimney, saw Jim go by to town. He seemed stooped and old, and when he came back he dropped in, and the reason came out.

"It wa'n't," he admitted, "like we expected."

Reluctantly he unfolded the story. Only the sea had been unchanged, the bands of shifting blue and green still reaching past the dark outer islands, past that to the white sails and trailing smudges of smoke on the taut horizon, and past that to the purple coasts of Spain. But all else had altered at the Harbor.

"And we were hard put to find it," he told us. "Breakneck Hill Road's closed, and there's a new one past the marsh. And that's all shrunk up, somehow, and so's the port. Used to be miles across, and now it's a stone's throw. Fish houses gone, and the old wharf pulled down, a filling station and a chain store where the post office was—I swear I was all turned around. Old house where I lived had burned, and Jen's home was an eating place; summer cottages thick as spatter over the hill where we picked blueberries and flew kites." He shook his head. "I just can't get over it."

He hadn't enjoyed it, then.

"No. Stayed about an hour, maybe less. Didn't see a soul I knew, and nobody knew me, nobody ever heard tell of me, even. Then we shoved along to Jen's sister's place, up river in Solon."

But he was glad to get back?

"You bet," he affirmed. "Jaalam looks good. Soon's we come over the rise, and saw Lafayette Street under the maples, and the houses around the Common, I says to Jen: 'Here's home for us. Folks know us by our first names here,' says I, 'and we know them.' And the old house looked mighty good, I tell you."

But there was resignation, not conviction, in his voice.

"Why," he mourned, "you take even the street I lived on. Used to be so quiet that on a morning you'd hear the surf out beyond the islands. Now they've jammed the new main road spang into it, and you can't hear yourself think. No; the old Harbor's gone. Gone for good."

* * *

And for a week we failed to hear Jen's shrill, sweet voice across the fields, and Jim went by without singing. They were sorry, and bewildered, and resentful that their remembered Valley of Avilion had suffered a sea change. Jim started shingling his barn, but the tap of his hammer was far from brisk.

But one sunny afternoon there were voices across the field, and between apple trees I saw Jim Kibbe on the barn roof. He gestured against the sky, almost he danced, and his voice was loud again. Jen's voice came too, and I remembered hurriedly that I had borrowed a tine fork from them, and went over. Jim was orating and swinging his arms, and Jen, with ladder propped against an apple tree, was calmly picking Baldwins.

"You bring that back," bellowed Jim, "and I'll prove it! I can show you—"

"I found it," observed Jen. "Likely it blew down. You weren't using the old ladder, anyway. Oh, hush up! And go on shinglin'. Sometimes I almost believe you don't know anything. Of course Orrin lived side of the Mather girls! I remember it as clear as clear."

"He didn't either! It was on the Quidneck Road he lived, in the house his Uncle Bryon built. Mathers lived t'other side of town. He lived—"

"Side of the Mather girls. I know." And the old lady cocked a positive blue eye at him. "There was a grape vine in the yard. Concord grapes. I used to go there. Sewing. And Orrin had brown whiskers, parted in the middle. He was counted a real handsome man."

"Whiskers!" scoffed Jim. "You listen, I forgot more about the Harbor than you ever knew! There was the Hedges, then the Mathers, then old Whitcomb's place—"

Quietly I put the tine fork away, and tiptoed home again, whistling softly to myself. For I knew, now, that their childhood Valley of Avilion—and yours and mine as well—happy, fair with orchard lawns, lies forever beyond the loud winds of change, sheltered by the summer sea of memory.

DANIEL CHASE.

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The Bell Tower by Moonlight (Peking): From a Color Print by Katherine Jowett

Chimes

Brief, on a flying night,
From the shaken tower,
A flock of bells take flight.
And go with the hour.

Like birds from the cote to the gales,
Abrupt—O hark!
A fleet of bells set sails,
And go to the dark.

Sudden the cold airs swing.
Alone, aloud,
A verse of bells takes wing
And flies with the cloud.

—ALICE MEYNELL. "Poems."

Chill Dusk

Now the tall steeplebush is brown,
The yellow hawkweed earthward bends,
The crying mountain brook goes dry,
And slowly the scarlet leaf descends.

This is a night when the frost will lie
Fragile and white on the stubble-ground,
Orion will stalk the eastern sky,
And the roads will be empty for miles around.

FRANCES FROST.

Old Newspapers: Observe and Smile

There is a volume of what were once newspapers, each on a small half-sheet, yellow and time-stained, of a coarse fabric, and imprinted with a rude old type. Their aspect conveys a singular impression of antiquity, in a species of literature which we are accustomed to consider as connected only with the present moment. Ephemeral as they were intended and supposed to be, they have long outlived the printer and his whole subscription-list, and have proved more durable, as to their physical existence, than most of the timber, bricks, and stone of the town where they were issued. These are but the least of their triumphs. The government, the interests, the opinions, in short, all the moral circumstances that were contemporary with their publication, have passed away, and left no better record of what they were than may be found in these frail leaves. Happy are the editors of newspapers! Their productions excel all others in immediate popularity, and are certain to acquire another sort of value with the lapse of time. They scatter their leaves to the wind, as the sybil did, and posterity collects them, to be treasured up among the best materials of its wisdom. . . .

It is pleasant to take one of these little dingy half-sheets between the thumb and finger, and picture forth the personage who, above ninety years ago, held it, wet from the press, and steaming, before the fire. Many of the numbers bear the name of an old colonial dignitary. There he sits, a major, a member of the council, and a weighty merchant, in his high-backed arm-chair, wearing a solemn wig and grave attire, such as befits his imposing gravity of mien, and displaying but little finery, except a huge pair of silver shoe-buckles, curiously carved. Observe the awful reverence of his visage, as he reads his Majesty's most gracious speech; and the deliberate wisdom with which he ponders over some paragraph of provincial politics, and the keener intelligence with which he glances at the ship-news and commercial advertisements. Observe and smile! He may have been a wise man in his day; but, to us, the wisdom of the politician appears like folly, because we can compare his prognostics with actual results; and the old merchant seems to have busied himself about vanities, because we know that the expected ships have been lost at sea or mouldered at the wharves; that his imported broadcloths were long ago worn to tatters. . . .

There is a good deal of amusement, and some profit, in the perusal of those little items which characterize the manners and circumstances of the country. New England was then in a state incomparably more picturesque than at present, or than it has been within the memory of man; there being, as yet, only a narrow strip of civilization along the edge of a vast forest, peopled with enough of its original race to contrast the savage life with the old customs of another world. The white population, also, was diversified by the influx of all sorts of expatriated vagabonds, and by the continual importation of bond-servants from Ireland and elsewhere, so that there was a wild and unsettled multitude, forming a strong minority to the sober descendants of the Puritans. Then, there were the slaves, contributing their dark shade to the picture of society. The consequence of all this was a great variety and singularity of action and incident, many instances of which might be selected from these columns, where they are told with a simplicity and quaintness of style that bring the striking points into very strong relief.—From "The Snow-Image," by NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE.

IN OLD China there were no such things as clocks, no telephones to convey messages for the control of citizens in times of necessity. These functions were performed by means of a huge bell, hung in a tower and complemented by a drum accommodated in a twin tower. The drum, with its deep notes, which could be heard over a large part of the city and be caught up in the various districts, measured out the hour of night at intervals of time determined by the number of beats. The bell boomed out in ordinary times the hour of curfew, and in troubled times it sounded the tocsin.

The bell is housed in the structure which is represented in Mrs. Katherine Jowett's print, in the north part of the city of Peking, not far from the wall and behind the Imperial and Forbidden Cities. It is one of the largest in the world, weighing twenty-three thousand pounds. It is too vast to be sounded by means of a tongue; so a huge bar of timber is swung, like a battering ram, against it, hitting the lower rim of the bell, which sends out a note which is a mellow boom audible all over a city of nearly one million inhabitants. Big Ben, in London, pales before the deep-throated and sonorous tones of this monster.

The structure in which the bell is housed dates from the early thirteenth century, but its site is much more recent, as the tower was moved at a later period. The materials, however, are in the main those of the original tower. No reproduction can convey either the size or the solidity of this tower. Its balanced proportions hide the height and massiveness which can only be realized when seen close at hand.

Society in Two Capitals

I have heard it alleged, as the observation of a great traveller, that the manners of the higher classes of society throughout Christendom are so much alike that national peculiarities among them are scarcely perceptible. This is not correct; the differences between those of London and Edinburgh are to me very striking. It is not that they talk and perform the little etiquettes of social intercourse differently; for in these respects they are apparently as similar as it is possible for imitation to make them; but the difference to which I refer is an indescribable something, which can only be compared to peculiarities of accent. They both speak the same language; perhaps in classical purity of phraseology the fashionable Scotchman is even superior to the Englishman; but there is a flatness of tone in his accent—a lack of what the musicians call expression—which gives a local and provincial effect to his conversation, however in other respects learned and intelligent. It is so with his manners; he conducts himself with equal ease, self-possession, and discernment, but the flavour of the metropolitan style is wanting.

I have been led to make these remarks by what I noticed in the guests whom I met on Friday at young Argent's. It was a small party, only five strangers; but they seemed to be all particular friends of our host, and yet none of them appeared to be on any terms of intimacy with each other. In Edinburgh, such a party would have been at first a little cold; each of the guests would have paused to estimate the characters of the several strangers before committing himself with any topic of conversation. But here, the circumstance of being brought together by a mutual friend, produced at once the purest gentlemanly confidence; each, as it were, took it for granted that the persons whom he had come among were men of education and good-breeding; and, without deeming it at all necessary that he should know something of their respective political and philosophical principles, before venturing to speak on such subjects, discussed frankly and as things unconnected with party feelings, incidental occurrences which, in Edinburgh, would have been avoided as calculated to awaken animosities.

But the most remarkable feature of the company, small as it was, consisted of the difference in the condition and character of the guests. In Edinburgh, the landlord, with the scrupulous care of a herald or genealogist, would, for a party previously unacquainted with each other, have chosen his guests as nearly as possible from the same rank of life; the London host had paid no respect to any such consideration—all the strangers were as dissimilar in fortune, profession, connexions, and politics, as any four men in the class of gentlemen could well be. I never spent a more delightful evening.—From "Annals of the Parish," by JOHN GALT.

From a Mountaintop

At length we climbed upon a little shelf, a foot or two wide, that corkscrewed to the left. Here we paused a moment to take breath and look around us. We had ascended the cliff some nine hundred and fifty feet from the glacier, and were within forty or fifty feet of the top.

Among the much-prized gifts of this good world, one of the very richest was given to me in that hour. It is securely locked in the safe of my memory and nobody can rob me of it—an imperishable treasure.

We seemed to stand on a high rostrum in the center of the greatest amphitheater in the world. The sky was cloudless, the level sun flooding all the landscape with golden light. From the base of the mountain on which we stood stretched the rolling upland. Striking boldly across our front was the deep valley of the Stickeen, a line of foliage, light green cottonwoods and darker alders, sprinkled with black fir and spruce, through which the river gleamed with silvery sheen, now spreading wide among its islands, now foaming white through narrow canyons.

Beyond among the undulating hills was a marvelous array of lakes. There must have been thirty or forty of them, from the pond of an acre to the wide sheet two or three miles across. The strangely elongated and rounded hills had the appearance of giants in bed, wrapped in many-colored blankets, while the lakes were their deep, blue eyes, lashed with dark evergreens, gazing steadfastly heavenward. Look long at these recumbent forms and you will see the heaving of their breasts.

The whole landscape was alert, expectant of glory. Around this great camp of prostrate Cyclops there stood an unbroken semicircle of mighty peaks in solemn grandeur, some hoary-headed, some with locks of brown, but all wearing white glacier collars. The taller peaks seemed almost sharp enough to be the helmets and spears of watchful sentinels. And the colors! Great stretches of crimson fireweed, acres and acres of them, smaller patches of dark blue lupines, and hills of shaded yellow, red, and brown, the many-shaded green of the woods, the amethyst and purple of the far horizon—who can tell it? We did not stand there more than two or three minutes, but the whole wonderful scene is deeply etched on the tablet of my memory, a photogravure never to be effaced.—From "Alaska Days With John Muir," by S. HALL YOUNG.

Observing the Wind

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE writer, when a small child, lived in the Middle West where there were wide prairies and plains. High winds were frequent. In the summer dust storms and violent south winds brought discomfort to the people there, and sometimes detrimental effects to the crops. She grew up, therefore, with a dislike of the wind, this uneasiness persisting even in young womanhood; so that during a high wind she would often have a keen sense of irritation—of futility and helplessness. Some years after becoming a student of Christian Science, as a young woman she walked many blocks to church one Sunday evening, withstanding a fierce wind storm. After arriving in the vestibule of the church, while wiping the dust from her eyes, she suddenly realized that during the walk she had not been disturbed by the wind—she had been freed from her childhood antagonism.

In pondering her freedom, with deep gratitude she realized that the healing had been complete for a long time, and evidently had come in her early study of Christian Science. Thought went back over the years to an hour when, for the first time, the infinite nature of God had been revealed to her. It had come through studying the definition of "wind," as given in the Glossary in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, a portion of which reads thus (p. 597): "That which indicates the might of omnipotence and the movements of God's spiritual government, encompassing all things."

This gives a very clear illustration of the all-pervading nature of Mind. One has but to open a window and allow a gust of wind to enter to see how quickly the fresh breeze fills the room. It penetrates everywhere without effort. In Acts we read: "And suddenly there came a sound from heaven as of a rushing mighty wind, and it filled all the house where they were sitting." Thus is described the descent of the Holy Ghost on the day of Pentecost, the spiritual influx which, Peter said, was promised in the prophet Joel's words: "I will pour out of my Spirit upon all flesh: . . . and it shall come to pass, that whosoever shall call on the name of the Lord shall be saved."

To many people the understanding of God as infinite, ever present Spirit; of creation as the emanation of divine Mind, controlled by spiritual law, has brought healing of many forms of disease and sin. Those who will may open the door of their consciousness to divine Love, which will sweep away the beliefs of false education.

The human mind is accustomed to watching for material signs, yet in Ecclesiastes we read, "He that observeth the wind shall not sow; and he that regardeth the clouds shall not reap." This is a direct indication that we must turn from the evidence before the physical senses, look above and beyond matter into the realm of Spirit, where man, as the image and likeness of God, is perfect, where the harvest is always ripe, where man's supply comes continually and without effort from an inexhaustible source. As one makes a decision and then moves from a dark room out into the sunshine, so one must make a mental effort to leave his old dependence on material methods, and turn his attention to uplifting and health-giving spiritual thoughts.

In speaking of the radical change of human consciousness, sometimes called the "new birth," Jesus said to Nicodemus, "The wind bloweth where it listeth, and thou hearest the sound thereof, but canst not tell whence it cometh, and whither it goeth: so is every one that is born of the Spirit." Jesus' clear understanding of the spiritual nature of the universe, and of man's God-given dominion, enabled him to calm the boisterous sea with the words, "Peace, be still." Other adverse conditions, claiming power and reality, he was able to dismiss with authority, and, likewise, sin and disease were immediately healed. He claimed divine sonship, speaking the things which the Father taught him. He said, "And he that sent me is with me: the Father hath not left me alone; for I do always those things that please him."

Are we today striving to please God; do we endeavor to express love in all our dealings with others? Wrong thinking, indolent habits of false belief, theories based on man-made laws can be rejected with assurance, because they never had a part in man and the universe created and maintained by God, divine Love.

Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 192): "Moral and spiritual might belong to Spirit, who holds the 'wind in His fists;' and this teaching accords with Science and harmony. In Science, you can have no power opposed to God, and the physical senses must give up their false testimony."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish.]

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, The Mother Church, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets, Boston, Massachusetts. Sunday services at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Subject for The Mother Church and all its branch organizations: "Everlasting Punishment." Sunday school in The Mother Church at 10:45. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30.

Iagttagelse af Vinden

Oversættelsen af Artikelen om Christian Science som findes paa Engelsk paa denne Side

DA DEN, der skriver dette, var et lille Barn, boede hun i det midterste Vesten, hvor der findes store Prærier og flade Sletter. Der var hyppigt stærk Blæst. Om Sommeren gjorde Støvstorme og voldsomme sydlige Vinde det ubehageligt for dem, som boede der, og medførte undertiden skadelige Virkninger for Afgrøden. Hun voksede derfor op med en Afsky for Blæst; dette Ubehag vedblev endogsaa i hendes Ungpigedage, saa at hun i stærk Blæst ofte kunde have en heftig Følelse af Irritation—af Tomhed og Hjælpeløshed. Nogle Aar efter at hun var begyndt at studere Christian Science, gik hun som ung Kvinde en Søndag Aften langs mange Bygningskomplekser kæmpende sig op imod en rasende Storm. Efter at hun var kommet ind i Kirkens Vestibule, stod det pludselig klart for hende, medens hun tørrede Støvet af sine Øjne, at hun, medens hun gik, slet ikke var blevet paavirket af Stormen—hun var blevet befriet for sin Barndoms Antagonisme.

Ved at grunde over sin Frihed erkendte hun med stor Taknemmelighed, at Helbredelsen i lang Tid havde været fuldendt og øjensynlig var kommet under hendes tidligste Studium af Christian Science. I Tanken saa hun tilbage over Aarene til en Stund, da Guds uendelige Natur for første Gang var blevet aabenbaret for hende. Det var kommet ved at studere Definitionen af "Vind", som den gives i Glossariet i *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* af Mary Baker Eddy. En Del af denne Forklaring lyder saaledes (S. 597): "Det som er Tegn paa Almagtens Kraft og Bevægelsen af Guds aandelige Styrelse, omfattende alt".

Dette giver en meget klar Belysning af Sindets alt-gennemtrængende Natur. Man behøver kun at aabne et Vindue og lade et Vindpust komme ind for at se, hvor hurtigt den friske Brise fylder Rummet. Uden Anstrengelse trænger det ind over alt. I Apostlenes Gerninger læser vi: "Og der kom pludseligt fra Himmelen en Lyd som af et fremfarende vældigt Vejr og fyldte hele Huset, hvor de sade". Saaledes beskrives Nedstigningen af den Hellig Aand paa Pinsedag, den aandelige Indstrømning, som Peter sagde var lovet i Profeten Joels Ord: "Da vil jeg udgyde af min Aand over alt Kød; . . . Og det skal ske, enhver, som paakalder Herrens Navn, skal frelses".

Til mange Mennesker har den Forstaaelse af, at Gud er uendelig, altid nærværende Aand; af Skabelsen som Udstrømningen af det guddommelige Sind—kontrolleret af aandelig Lov—bragt Helbredelse af mange Former for Sygdom og Synd. De, der vil, kan aabne deres Bevidstheds Dør mod guddommelig Kærlighed, som vil bortblæse den falske Opdragelses Forestillinger.

Det menneskelige Sind er vant til at lægge Mærke til materielle Tegn, og dog læser vi i Prædikerens Bog: "Hvo som agter paa Vejr, saar ikke, og hvo som ser paa Skyerne, høster ikke". Dette er en direkte Anvisning paa, at vi maa vende os bort fra de fysiske Sansers Vidnesbyrd, se op over og ud over Materie, ind i Aandens Rige, hvor Mennesket som Guds Billede og Lignelse er fuldkomment, hvor Høsten altid er moden, hvor Menneskets Forsyning stadigt kommer—og det uden Anstrengelse—fra en uudtømmelig Kilde. Ligesom man tager en Bestemmelse og derpaa gaar fra et mørkt Værelse ud i Solskinnet, saaledes maa man gøre en mental Anstrengelse for at forlade sin gamle Afhængighed af materielle Metoder og vende sin Opmærksomhed mod opløftende og Sundheds-givende aandelige Tanker.

Da Jesus talte om den radikale Forandring i den menneskelige Bevidsthed, som undertiden kaldes den "Nye Fødsel", sagde han til Nikodemus: "Vinden blæser, hvorhen den vil, og du hører dens Susen, men du ved ikke, hvorfra den kommer, og hvor den fører hen; saadan er det med hver den, som er født af Aanden". Jesu klare Forstaaelse af Universets aandelige Natur og af Menneskets—af Gud skænkede—Herredømme satte ham i Stand til at stille det oprørte Hav med disse Ord: "Ti, vær stille!" Andre ugunstige Tilstande, der gør Krav paa at have Magt og Virkelighed, var han i Stand til med Myndighed at ophæve, og ligeledes blev Synd og Sygdom øjeblikkelig helbredt. Han gjorde Krav paa guddommeligt Sønnekaar og talte det, som Faderen havde lært ham. Han sagde: "Og han, som sendte mig, er med mig; han har ikke ladet mig alene, fordi jeg gør altid det, som er ham til Behag".

Bestræber vi os nu i Dag for at være Gud til Behag; stræber vi efter at udtrykke Kærlighed i al vor Omgang med andre? Forkert Tænkning, falske Forestillingers magelige Vaner, Teorier baserede paa menneskelavede Love, kan med Forvisning forkastes, fordi de aldrig havde Del i Mennesket og Universet, der blev skabt og opretholdt af Gud, guddommelig Kærlighed.

Mrs. Eddy skriver (*Science and Health*, S. 192): "Moralsk og aandelig Magt tilhører Aanden, som holder 'Vejret i sine Næver'; og denne Lære er i Overensstemmelse med Videnskab og med Harmoni. I Videnskaben kan man ikke have nogen Magt, der staar Gud imod, og de fysiske Sanser maa opgive deres falske Vidnesbyrd".

Oplysning angaaende Christian Science Litteratur, udgivet paa dette Sprog, kan faaes ved at skrive til "Christian Science Forlag" (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Bittersweet

Up in a Vermont pasture,
Circled by billowing hills,
Radiance of autumn maples,
Laughter of little rills,—
Something rewards my searching,
There at the pine-tree's feet,
Flaming in gold and scarlet—
Thickets of bittersweet!

CLARA L. BAXTER.

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STOCKS CLOSE EASY AFTER A DULL SESSION

Market Is Professional in Character—Closing Tone Heavy

NEW YORK, Oct. 29 (AP)—The stock market was unable to maintain its upward slant today, in the face of a moderate decrease in the movement of revenue freight, as reported for last week.

The list stiffened in the early trading, showing signs of continuation of yesterday's slow advance, but the appearance of the freight car loadings statement, showing that the week ended Oct. 22 registered a decline of 8405 cars from the previous week, prompted floor traders to switch to the bear side.

The market was unable to break out of the narrow trading range of last week, but closed with several losses of 1 to 2 points, which about canceled yesterday's gain.

The final tone was heavy, but the market remained almost entirely professional, as the speculating and investing public continued to leave the market severely alone. The turnover for the two-hour session was around 400,000 shares.

Wall Street has been undecided as to what to expect from the carloadings report. It had been evident from the reports of individual carriers which appeared during the week, that the smart upturn of the previous week would not be duplicated. As a matter of fact, the manner in which car loadings continued to increase up to the middle of the month carried the usual seasonal movement past its usual peak, so a seasonal letdown at this time was to have been expected. Ordinarily, the freight movement holds up around the season's levels through August, then tapers off in rather decisive fashion in November.

Among a few shares losing as much as 2 points were Union Pacific, Santa Fe and Lackawanna, while losses of a point or so appeared in New York Central, Southern Pacific, Chesapeake & Ohio, Northern Pacific, Great Northern, and others.

Elsewhere in the list, losses of a point or so appeared in such issues as U. S. Steel, American Can, American Telephone, National Biscuit, United Aircraft, Western Union, Westinghouse Electric.

In the industrials and utilities, however, most net changes were limited to fractions.

Gains Maintained

While week-end trade services indicated some flattening out of the recent upward curve of general business, they at least indicated that recent gains were being maintained. Steel production was placed at between 19 and 20 per cent of capacity for the industry at large.

The most encouraging aspects of the situation, it was widely felt, appeared in fundamental financial conditions. Bank closings declined from September to October for the first time in the last few years. Banks continued to hold huge excess reserves in the Federal Reserve System, which are earning nothing, and for which an outlet must eventually be found.

Earnings statements indicate that industrial earnings generally reached a new low in the third quarter. The railroad September reports have provided the most encouragement. October, on the basis of carloadings, should be more optimistic, with the trend usually downward in November and December, and many carriers still failing to earn their fixed charges, bankers pointed out that the carrier problem was far from solved.

Foreign exchanges were marked by further signs of restored stability of sterling. Cables ruled at $3.38½, up ½ cent. The French franc was a shade lower.

In commodities, silver futures, which had a sudden bulge yesterday, lost much of their gains today. Cotton turned moderately reactionary, losing 65 to 75 cents a bale. Labor troubles again loomed in the Lancashire spinning industry, threatening to disrupt foreign business in that stable.

Railroad Bonds Soft

Uncertainty again entered the bond market's rail department today, and a number of the recently more cheerful carrier issues lowered their prices a point or more.

While earnings of the transportation systems for September continued to present a somewhat more pleasing appearance than had been generally expected, today's freight car loading figures were disappointing. A nominal seasonal decline was on the program, but the more optimistic traders had hoped it would be less than that reported.

Although business was rather "spotty" in various localities, some statistical observers were of the opinion that it was doing fairly well, in the circumstances. A slight ray of sunshine was cast on the economic horizon by the firming of silver quotations.

The railroad section started the day with some small gains, but realizing appeared along with publication of the carloadings report. The principal rail losers included some liens of Nickel Plate, Alleghany Corporation, Baltimore & Ohio, Chicago & North Western, Rock Island, Erie, Chesapeake Corporation, Illinois Central, Missouri Pacific and Southern.

Among higher grade loans, however, such as Santa Fe general 4s, Northern Pacific 4s and Delaware & Hudson 4s, there were some fractional advances.

Richfield Oil 6s spurted for a gain of around 7 points on reports that the Standard Oil Company of California recently had raised its bid for the purchase of that company. Shell Union Oil 5s also were up more than 2 points, and Texas Corporation 5s improved. Most of the utilities and industrials were without significant price changes.

An easier tone was displayed by obligations of Australia, Germany and Japan. Belgian 7s firmed, as did some French loans.

United States Government bonds were quiet and slightly irregular.

INTERNATIONAL SILVER LOSS

International Silver Company's net loss for the September quarter was $418,931, slightly larger than the loss of $401,855 of the June period, and substantially larger than the loss of $148,578 of the third quarter of last year.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1932 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Oct. 29	Last Oct. 28
9⅛	1⅝		Adams Express	100	6	6	6	6
14	9½		Addressograph	100	10⅛	10½	10⅛	10⅛
16⅛	4¼	1.60	Affiliated Prod	200	9¼	9¼	9¼	9
63½	30⅜	3	Air Reduction	1400	55⅜	54½	54½	55
16⅝	7¾	.50	Alaska-Juneau	1100	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅝
3¾	⅝		Alleghany Corp	4 400	1⅝	1½	1½	1½
8	⅜		Allegh pf ww XL	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	
88¼	42½	.60	Allied Chem	3600	75½	73½	73½	74⅜
15⅜	4		Allis Chalmers	400	8½	8	8	
10	4½		Alpha Port Cem	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	
22½	5		Am Bank Note	400	13	12⅜	12¼	
17⅝	6½	.60	Am Brake S&F	100	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
73⅞	29⅝	4	Am Can	4100	53⅞	52¾	53¼	53½
37⅝	18	3†	Am Chicle	300	35	35	35	
27	11		Am Com Alcohol	1200	21¼	21	21	20⅞
15⅜	2¾		Am European	100	8	8	8	8
15	2		Am & For Pow	1400	8¼	7¾	7¾	7⅞
13½	8		Am & For Pow 7	200	14	14	14	
21½	2⅜		Am & For Pw 2pf	200	10	10	10	9⅞
21½	6¾	2	Am Ice	100	7½	7½	7½	7
12	2½		Am International	400	7¼	7	7	7¼
15¼	3⅜		Am Locomotive	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7½
9¼	1½		Am Metal	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	5
32	6½		Am Metal 6%	100	20¼	20¼	20¼	20½
12¼	3		Am Power & Lt	1100	10	9¾	9¾	9⅞
49¾	10	5	Am P&L pf A	100	25	25	25	
12¼	3½		Am Radiator	1700	7½	7¼	7⅜	7⅜
18½	3		Am Rolling Mill	400	11¼	11¼	11¼	11⅛
3¾	¾		Am Seating	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
27¼	5½		Am Smelt & Ref	1100	15⅝	14⅞	14¾	14⅞
55	15		Am Smelt&R 2pf	100	36	36	36	
85	22		Am Smelt & R pf	200	46	46	46	
137⅜	70¼	9	Am Tel & Tel	400	105¾	103⅝	104	104⅜
34½	11	2	Am Wat W&E	400	23½	23	23	22½
10	1¾		Am Woolen	100	5½	5⅛	5⅛	5¼
39⅞	15½		Am Woolen pf	100	28	26	26	26½
19⅞	3		Anaconda Cop	1900	9½	9	9	9
2	⅜		Armour Ill A	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	
11	3		Asso Dry Goods	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6½
94	17⅞		Atchison T&SF	2700	44⅞	42	42¼	44
16	35	5	Atchison pf	100	64¾	64¾	64¾	
44	9¾		Atl Coast Line	100	21	21	21	
21⅞	8⅝	1	Atl Refining	700	16¼	16	16	16¼
89½	45½	6	Atlas Powder pf	10	69¼	69	69	65⅛
151¾	28⅞	4‡	Auburn Auto	3100	43¾	41⅝	41⅝	42⅝
7⅞	1½		Aviation Corp Del	400	6	5¾	5¾	5⅞
			—B—					
12	2		Baldwin Loco	100	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6½
21⅜	3¾		Bali & Ohio	1400	13¾	12⅞	13	13⅜
41½	6		Balt & Ohio pf	400	16⅞	16⅞	16⅜	16
35¾	4½	2	Bangor & Aroos	100	21¼	21¼	21¼	
7	3⅜		Barnsdall A	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
8¾	2⅜		Belding Hem	100	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5¼
18¾	4½		Bendix Aviation	1100	11	10¼	10¼	11
29¾	7¼		Bethlehem Steel	2100	17¾	17¼	17¼	17¾
74	16¼		Beth Steel pf	100	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	35¼
⅜	⅛		Booth Fisheries	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	
43⅛	20	2	Borden	1400	23⅞	25¾	25⅝	26¼
14¼	3⅞		Borg Warner	400	8⅜	7⅞	7⅞	8¼
11¾	3⅛		Briggs Mfg	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
50¼	11⅝		Brooklyn Man T	700	22½	21⅝	21⅝	22¼
89½	46	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	100	76	76	76	77
119½	100	7	Brown Shoe pf	70	105	105	105	
3⅛	½		Budd Mfg	100	1½	1½	1½	1⅝
1⅝	¼		Burns Bros A cts	100	¼	¼	¼	
13¼	6¼	.80	Burroughs Add	100	8½	8½	8½	8⅝
24⅝	7		Byers	700	15	14½	14½	15½
			—C—					
77⅛	11⅝		Calumet & Hecla	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3¼
20⅜	7¼		Canadian Pacific	2500	14¼	13⅜	13⅜	14¼
65⅜	16⅜		Case Thresh	8000	41⅜	39	39¼	40¾
12⅜	1¼		Celanese Corp	300	7⅞	7¾	7¾	
3⅝	1⅛		Cerro de Pasco	500	3¼	3	3	7⅝
30⅛	16½		Checker Cab Mfg	300	27	25	27	
20¾	4⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	100	15¼	14¾	14¾	15¼
31½	9¾	2½	Ches & Ohio	1200	24½	23⅛	23¼	24⅛
5⅜	1¼		Chi & Gt West	100	3½	3⅛	3½	3⅜
4½	¾		Chi Mil & St P	200	2½	2½	2½	2⅜
8	1⅛		Chi Mil & St P pf	100	4	3¾	3¾	3⅞
14½	2		Chi & N'western	300	7¼	6¾	6¾	7⅛
16⅜	1½		Chi Rock Isl & P	100	6	6	6	6⅜
27½	4¼		Chi RI&P 7%	100	10	10	10	
8	1½		Childs Company	400	4	3¾	4	3½
21⅜	⅝	1	Chrysler	3200	14⅜	13¼	12⅞	14¼
68	45¼	6½	City Ice & F pf	2000	49¾	49¾	49¾	46¼
21	4¼	1	Columbia Gas	1500	13⅝	13¼	13¼	13⅜
41⅞	13½	2	Columbian Carb	500	28	27½	27½	27⅞
26⅜	10⅞	2	Comm Inv Tr	200	22½	22½	22½	22¼
123⅞	31½	.60	Comm Solvents	1200	9½	9⅛	9⅛	9¼
12¾	3		Conwith Ry & L	200	3	3	3	
68½	27⅜	6	Comwith & S 6pf	200	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	50¾
12¼	6½	1	Congoleum Nairn	500	10	9	10	
5⅜	1		Consol Film Ind	300	7¼	7¼	7¼	
11⅜	2¾		Consol Film I pf	100	7½	7½	7½	7½
68⅜	26½	4	Consol Gas	2200	58⅞	57½	57½	58
98¼	72⅞	5	Consol Gas pf	200	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
10⅞	4¾	1	Consol Laundries	300	5	5	5	5
9	4		Consol Oil	200	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
1⅝	¼		Consol Textile	200	½	½	½	
72	30		Container A	100	11½	11½	11½	
41	17⅜	2	Cow Can	400	33½	32¾	32¾	33⅛
8½	3		Cow Dia Fibre	100	5	5	5	5
3¾	⅝		Cont Motors	200	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2
9⅜	3⅜		Cont Oil	500	6	5⅞	5⅞	5⅝
55⅜	24⅜	3	Corn Products	1000	51⅞	50⅝	50⅝	51½
7⅞	1½		Coty	400	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
26½	13½	2*	Cream of Wheat	400	25⅞	25	25¼	25⅞
25⅛	17⅞	2.70	Crown Cork pf	100	24	24	24	
3⅞	⅜		Cuban Am Sug	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1½
35½	20	2½	Cudahy Packing	100	29	29	29	
3¼	⅞		Curtiss-Wright	400	2⅛	2	2	2⅛
4¾	1½		Curtiss-Wright A	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
			—D—					
92½	32	6	Del & Hudson	200	62¼	61	62¼	
45⅞	8½		Del Lack & W	5200	33⅜	30½	30⅝	32¾
122	54	6	Detroit Edison	200	79½	79½	79½	79⅜
12¼	7½	1.30	Dome Mines	300	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅝
10½	11¼	1.50	Dominion Stores	100	15⅞	15⅜	15⅞	
59¾	22	2	du Pont de Nem	2500	35⅛	33¾	34⅛	34⅜
90⅛	87	5	Duquesne Lt pf	50	98	95⅛	95⅛	97
			—E—					
87⅞	35¼	3	Eastman Kodak	200	52½	51	51¼	51⅞
9⅜	3		Eaton Axle & Sp	300	6	5⅞	6	5⅞
32¾	8½	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	1000	18⅜	17⅜	17½	18⅛
4	⅞		Elec & Mus Ind	200	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
16	2¾		Elec Pow & Lt	10	8¾	8⅛	8⅛	8½
4⅜	½		Elec Pow & L pf	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
55½	8⅞	6	El Pw&L 6% pf	200	22	20¾	20¾	23¼
90⅝	20	6	Engineers PS 6pf	100	40⅛	40¼	40¼	
11⅜	2		Erie RR	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	7⅛
			—F—					
27⅞	6	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	200	14¼	14¼	14¼	14
54⅛	25	2½	First Nat Stores	400	49¼	49¼	49¼	49
2	⅛		Fisk Rubber	400	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
2⅝	⅛		Fisk Rub 1pf	500	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
2	⅛		Fisk R 1pf cv	200	½	⅜	½	
57⅜	1		Fox Film A	100	2⅜	1⅜	2⅜	2⅝
26⅞	10	2	Freeport Texas	1300	23⅜	23¼	23¼	23½
32	3		Fuller 2pf	10	11	11	11	
			—G—					
5½	1½		GenAm Inv	1100	3½	3½	3½	3½
35¾	9½	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	500	16½	16	16	16⅜
15½	4¾		Gen Asphalt	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	
5	½		Gen Bronze	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	
26⅛	8½	.40	Gen Electric	2200	15⅞	15⅜	15⅝	15½
11⅞	10⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	100	11½	11½	11½	11⅝
40½	19⅜	2	Gen Foods	700	29⅞	28⅞	28⅞	29
48⅛	23	4	Gen Mills	100	41⅞	41⅛	41⅛	41½
24⅜	7⅜	3	Gen Motors	4600	13¾	13	13	13½
87¼	56¼	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	100	74	74	74	74½
14	2¼		Gen Print Ink	30	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5½
7⅛	1		Gen Pub Service	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3¼
2¾	⅛		Gen Realty	100	1	1	1	
24¼	10⅜	1	Gillette Saf Raz	100	18	17⅛	17⅜	17⅝
31	8		Gimbel Bros pf	100	8	8	8	41½
76	35	7	Glidden ppf	30	69	69	69	69¼
8	2⅜		Gobel (Adolf)	100	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
20⅝	8¼	1.60	Gold Dust	900	16⅞	16½	16½	16¾
12⅜	2¼		Goodrich	100	5½	5½	5½	5½
29⅜	5½		Goodyear	1200	15⅞	14⅞	14⅞	15¾
69½	19¾	7	Goodyear 1pf	100	44	44	44	43½
30¾	7¼		Gotham Silk Hos	900	25	24¼	24¼	24¾
70⅛	50	7	Gotham S H pf	10	70	70	70	
4⅜	1		Graham Paige	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	2
11⅛	2⅜		Granby	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	
30¼	14¼	1	Grant (WT)	100	21¾	21¾	21¾	21½
25	5½		Great Nor pf	800	11¾	12	12	13¼
13¼	5		Great Nor Ore	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7⅞
2¾	½		Grigsby-Grunow	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
			—H—					
4¼	5⅜		Hahn Dept Sto	100	2½	2½	2½	
26	7¼		Hahn D S pf	100	15¾	15¾	15¾	
2	¼		Hartman Corp B	500	½	½	½	½
83	43½	6	Hershey Choc	100	55½	55½	55½	53½
83	57	5	Hershey Choc pf	100	79¾	79¾	79¾	
5⅜	1⅜		Houston Oil new	1300	3	3	3	3¼
16½	5	.40	Howe Sound	100	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	
			—I—					
24⅞	4¾		Ill Central	2200	16½	15¼	15¼	16¼
2⅛	1		Indian Refining	200	2	2	2	
40	7⅛	2	Indus Rayon	100	26	26	26	25¾
44⅞	14¾	22	Ingersoll-aRnd	100	29¼	29¼	29¼	30¾
7¾	¾		Inspiration Cop	100	3½	3½	3½	
8¼	3¼		Insuranshare Del	300	5⅜	5½	5½	5⅝
14⅜	2¼		Interboro Rap T	600	4¼	4	4	3⅞
3⅞	¼		Intercon Rub	100	2	2	2	
117	52½	6*	Int Business M	500	90½	88⅞	87⅞	91
5½	1¼	.20	Int Carriers	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3¼
18¾	3⅝		Int Cement	100	9	9	9	
17⅛	5		Int Combustion	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
34⅛	10⅜	1.20	Int Harvester	2700	22⅜	20⅜	21	21¾
108	61¾	7	Int Harvester pf	200	91	90	90	
12½	3½		Int Nickel	3600	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	8
4⅜	½		Int Pap&Pow A	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
13⅜	2		Int Pap&Pow pf	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
42	24⅜	6	Int Pr Ink pf	10	36	36	36	34½
26	7½		Int Silver	100	16	16	16	
153¼	25⅝		Int Tel & Tel	2800	9¾	9⅛	9⅛	9⅝
20½	10¼	2	Island Crk Coal	600	13¾	13½	13½	13½
			—J—					
33⅜	10		Johns Manville	1600	23¼	21¾	22	22⅛
15⅛	2⅛		Kan C & South	100	8½	8½	8½	8
14⅜	4¾		Kayser (J) & Co	100	8½	8½	8½	8¼
4¼	¾		Kelsey Hayes W	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
19¼	4⅞		Kennecott Cop	2100	11½	10¾	10⅞	10⅝
19	6⅝	1	Kresge	300	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅝
5	1		Kresge Dept S	10	2	2	2	
9½	1¼		Kreuger & Toll	900	¼	¼	¼	⅛
18⅝	10	1	Kroger Gros & B	200	15⅝	15	15	15½
			—L—					
75	47	7	Lehigh P Cem pf	10	58	58	58	
29¼	5		Lehigh Val RR	400	15⅜	14⅜	14⅜	15½
51⅞	30½	2.40	Lehman Corp	400	42¼	42	42¼	41⅞
9⅜	3¼		Libbey-Owens-F	100	8	8	8	
22	9	2	Liquid Carbonic	600	14⅛	14	14	14½
29⅜	13¼	4‡	Loew's Inc	1200	28½	27⅞	27⅞	28
	1⅞		Loft Inc	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅝
3⅜	16⅛	2	Loose-Wiles Bisc	200	22½	22½	22½	22¼
38¼	7½		Louisville & N	400	23½	22¼	22¼	23⅜
11⅜	1½		Ludlum Steel	300	5½	5⅜	5⅜	5¾
			—M—					
18¾	13	1	McIntyre Porcu	100	17½	17½	17½	17¾
62¾	28	4	McKeespore Tin	200	43⅝	45	45	45½
28¾	10	1	Mack Trucks	400	21	20	20	21¼
60½	17	3‡	Macy (RH) & Co	200	40¼	40	40	39⅞
13½	3		Marshall Field	400	8	8	8	8¼
30⅝	9	1.50	Mathieson Alkali	100	15¼	15¼	15½	16⅜
20	9½	1	May Dept Stores	100	14¼	14¼	14¼	
6	1		Maytag	100	2	2	2	3
10½	3		Maytag pf ww	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	
18	8	1.20	Melville Shoe	300	10⅞	10⅛	10⅛	
8⅞	3¾		Mid-Cont-Pet	400	5⅜	5⅜	5¾	5⅝
13	1¼		Mo Kan & Tex	400	7¾	6⅞	7	7⅞
24	3¼		Mo K&T pf	100	17¼	17¼	17¼	17
11	1½		Mo Pacific	200	5⅝	5¼	5⅜	5⅞
26	2½		Mo Pacific pf	200	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	9⅜
30¾	13⅜	1¼	Monsanto Chem	100	25⅜	25⅛	25⅜	25⅝
16½	3½		Montgom Ward	4700	12⅜	11¾	11⅞	12⅛
9⅞	2¼		Murray Body	400	3¾	3½	3½	
			—N—					
19¾	8	1	Nash Motors	400	14	13⅜	13⅝	13½
46⅞	20¼	2.80	Nat Biscuit	400	38	36½	36½	38
18⅜	6½		Nat Cash Reg	100	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
31⅜	14⅜	2	Nat Dairy Prod	1700	18½	17⅜	17⅜	18
20⅜	6⅜	1	Nat Fow & Lt	400	15½	15	15	15⅜
33⅞	12½	.50	Nat Steel	200	24½	24	24	24
8⅝	1⅜		Newton Steel	100	3½	3½	3½	
36⅜	8¾		NY Central	6700	25⅞	23⅜	24⅛	25½
31⅜	6		NY N H & H	100	17	17	17	16¾
13⅝	3⅝		NY Ont & W	200	9	8½	8½	9
53⅜	20	7	NY Shipbldg pf	20	35	34	35	
109⅛	90	7	NY Steam 7%	10	106	106	106	106
100	70	6	NY Steam 6%	20	98	98	98	98
21⅜	10⅜	.50	Noranda M	400	18½	18	18⅛	18
135	57	8	Norfolk & West	100	100½	100½	100½	
43⅛	13¾	10a	North American	1400	30	29	29¼	29⅜
57	11¼		No Am Aviation	600	3½	3½	3½	3⅝
25⅜	5½	3	Northern Pacific	400	18½	17¼	17¼	18¼
26	5	3½	Norwalk Tire pf	30	26¾	26¾	26¾	
			—O—					
11	5	.20e	Ohio Oil	500	9	9	9	9
4	9		Oliver Farm Eq	100	1½	1½	1½	
22½	9	1	Otis Elevator	200	12	11⅝	11⅝	12
105	90	6	Otis Elev pf	10	103¼	103¼	103¼	
9¼	1¼		Otis Steel	100	4½	4½	4½	4½
30⅜	3⅛		Otis Steel ppf	30	9¾	9¾	9¾	
31½	12	2	Owens Ill Glass	300	30¼	30	30	30
			—P—					
37	16⅞	2	Pacific Gas&El	100	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	27¼
47½	20¾	3	Packard Motor	100	38½	38½	38½	38½
5¼	1½		Packard Motor	200	2	2	2	2⅛
11½	1½		Paramount Pub	2000	3½	3⅜	3½	3¼
1¼	¼		Pathe Exchange	100	½	½	½	½
9½	3⅛		Patino Mines	600	6	5⅞	6	
32⅜	16	1	Penick & Ford	100	28	28	28	29
2½	½		Penn Dixie Cem	100	1	1	1	
24½	13	1.80	Penney (JC)	300	22	21	21	21½
23⅝	6½		Pennsylvania RR	500	15⅞	15	15	15⅜
4	1⅞		Pere Marq pf	20	7½	7½	7½	7⅛
7⅜	3		Petroleum	100	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
11⅝	3⅞		Phelps Dodge	200	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅞
7⅞	2		Phila & Reading	400	5¼	5	5	5⅛
8½	2		Phillips Pet	1200	6	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
⅜	⅛		Pierce Oil	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	
40	18		Pitts Coal pf	100	25	25	25	
17½	13¼		Postal Tel pf	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8⅜
17	2⅜		Pressed St C pf	100	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
42⅜	19⅞	2	Procter & Gam	100	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼
103	81	5	Procter & G pf	20	10	100	100	99⅝
60	28	3.20	Public Service	400	49¼	49	49	49⅜
28	10½	3	Pullman	400	21¾	21⅛	21⅛	21
6½	2⅞		Pure Oil	300	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	
15⅞	4⅜	1	Purity Bakeries	200	8¼	8	8	8
			—R—					
13½	2½		Radio Corp Am

WEEK'S REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Trade Holds Gains—Steel Pays Dividend—Sterling Has Severe Slump

Undoubtedly the outstanding international development in the financial world this week was the big slump in pound sterling on Monday when it plunged nearly 8 cents to the lowest price since last December at $3.31⅜, falling 2 cents more on Tuesday, and dropping to a record low for the movement on Wednesday at $3.27⅝.

Monday's drop was the sharpest for one day since the slump of 10 cents on Dec. 18, 1931. The decline was held to be due to withdrawal of support by the British Government which apparently has modified its fiscal policy so as to accommodate itself to the pressure of seasonal and other factors, and to the pessimistic utterance of Montagu Norman, Governor of the Bank of England.

Leading the domestic financial news was the declaration on Tuesday of the regular quarterly dividend on the $7 preferred stock of the United States Steel Corporation, thus maintaining unbroken the 31-year record of payments on this issue. The Street had decided that if the dividend were paid, it would interpret the action of the directors as direct evidence of better times to come or, if passed, continued stagnation in industry. A feeling of relief was manifested in most quarters when the announcement was made, since the judgment of the steel board is regarded as being second to none in the business world. The quarterly statement issued at the same time showing a deficit after dividends of $27,176,628 was not a very heartening document, but a brighter trade outlook should tell a different story in the future. Operations are up about 5 per cent from July, unfilled tonnage is increasing, and better orders are due from the automobile, rail and building industries.

Railroads Doing Better

Reports of the railroads coming to hand for September are better than expected, though still leaving much to be desired. The New York Central showed an increase of more than 50 per cent in net operating income over September a year ago, while others showing gains over a year ago were Reading, Illinois Central, Ontario, the "Soo" Central of New Jersey, the Milwaukee, Southern Railway and Wheeling & Lake Erie. Thus far 18 roads have reported increases for the month.

Of interest was the report of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation giving names of borrowers during September. Total loaned for the month was $137,346,002, which was about $50,000,000 less than loans authorized in August. Most of the money was advanced to banks and railroads as has been largely the case in other months, while $18,523,502 consisted of relief loans, $7,233,258 to building and loan associations and smaller amounts to other organizations. Total amount thus far authorized is $1,410,026,518, including $110,000,000 allocated to the Secretary of Agriculture. In this connection it is to be noted that the R. F. C. increased its supply of ready cash Thursday by $325,000,000 through a new issue of 3½ per cent notes to mature April 30, 1933, $625,000,000 of which was immediately taken over by the Treasury in exchange for a like amount of notes maturing the same day.

Other items of importance were the announcement of a world copper conference to be held in New York soon to discuss conditions and arrange for renewing the present agreement which expires Jan. 1 1933, the request of President Hoover for data to help determine whether tariffs should be increased on 16 commodities to offset depreciation of currencies in foreign countries, the increase of about $105,000,000 in gold stocks in September, the decline in hoarding and the closing of only seven banks during the week.

Trade Holds Gains

Domestic business shows signs of flattening out. Previous advances have been well maintained in many sections and some gains made. Retail sales hold well. Car loadings for the week ended Oct. 15 made a further gain, and were at the year's high. Electricity output made another advance for the week ended Oct. 22. Textile mills are operating satisfactorily, and some improvement has been noted in tanning and leather.

The heavier industries still lag. Auto makers are proceeding cautiously, accessory firms are having only a fair business, and tire and gasoline producers are handicapped by exceedingly low prices.

Railway equipment is slow. Tincan makers report gains in the third quarter. Steel operations hover around 19 per cent, and are awaiting stimulation from the cut in rail prices to $40 a ton from $43. Better demand is seen in candy, roofing materials, canned goods, furniture, coal and office equipment.

In finance, the news is better. Bank deposits are rising, bank failures are fewer, and gold is still flowing into the country. Brokers' loans fell off substantially. Bank clearings declined from the week before, and were 24 per cent under a year ago. Stocks were dull but rose about 3 points during the week. Bonds were firm.

Abroad some improvement is noted. German business is better, with increased activity seen in coal, steel and chemical industries. An agreement has been made with Denmark on import quotas of butter and abolition of surtax on imports from countries with depreciated currencies.

Great Britain's major development was the fall in sterling, but the people are not greatly alarmed. Gilt-edged securities have declined with it, but new issues command wide public support.

LOW FARM PRICES FOR GRAIN

CHICAGO, Oct. 28—In Iowa a bushel of old corn could be bought for less than a package of chewing gum. At 4 cents a bushel it was marketed for $1.40 a ton. Coal sold in the same towns at $4 a ton, and huge quantities of corn are expected to be burned in winter stoves. In the northwest many farmers were unable to find anyone who would even bid on their wheat.

New York Bond Market

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Albany & Susq 3½s '46	80½	80½
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	24	23⅝
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	18⅛	18⅛
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	14⅞	14
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	31⅛	31⅛
Amer Inter 5½s '49	80	80
Amer Smelting 5s '47	88½	88½
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	105	105
Amer T&T 4s '36	102	102
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	106	106
Amer T&T col 5s '46	104¾	104¾
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	103	103
Amer T&T 5s '65	103	103½
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	106¼	106¼
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	93⅝	93⅝
Amer Writing Paper 6s '47	43½	43½
Armour & Co 4½s '39	79¼	79¼
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	73½	73½
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	92¼	92
Atch T&SF 4s T S L 58	90½	90
Atlanta & Yadkin 4s '49	37	37
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	52	52
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	80⅜	80⅜
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	66	64½
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	34½	32
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	47¾	47½
Balt & O 5s ct Swn div '50	70	70
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	86¼	86⅛
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	46¼	46¼
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	51½	49½
Bangor & Aroos 4s '51	68¾	68¾
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	96	96
Bklyn City 1st	66	65
Bklyn Ed 5s E '52	105¾	105½
Bklyn-Man Tr 6s '68	85½	85½
Bklyn Un Gas 5s 57	103⅞	103⅞
Bush Term con 5s '55	44	44
By Products Coke 5½s '45	47	47
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	69	69
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	89¾	89¾
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	89	89
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	88½	88½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	88⅛	88½
Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	91	91
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	94⅜	94⅜
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	95¼	95¼
Can North 4½s '35	98¾	98¾
Can North deb 6½s '46	104¾	104¾
Can North deb 7s '40	104	104
Can Pacific deb 4s	70	70
Can South 5s A '62	90¼	90¼
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	35	35
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	19½	19½
Cen of Ga rfg 5½s '59	25½	25½
Cen Hudson Gas 5s '57	105	105
Cen Ill El & Gas 1st 5s '51	74¾	74¾
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	82¾	82¾
Certainteed 5½s '48	40	40
Ches Corp 5s '47	65	64
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	95	95
Chicago B & Q 4s Ill div '49	91	91
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	89¾	89¾
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71	92	92
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	13	13
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	42½	41¼
Chicago Ind & L gen 6s '66	22	22
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	8⅜	8
Chicago ⇔ StP&Pac 5s '75	26¾	26
Chicago & Nw gen 3½s '87	48¾	48¾
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 C	24½	23
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	20¼	18½
Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037	25	23⅞
Chicago & Nw 6½s '36	65¼	65¼
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	24	23
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	36¾	34½
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	32½	32¼
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	21½	20
Chicago TerHau & SE 5s '60	51	51
Chicago Un Sta 5s '44	100	100
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62	78	78
Childs Co 5s '43	27	27
Cin Un T 4½s 2020	93½	93½
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	72⅞	72⅞
Clev Un Term 5s '73	75⅜	75⅜
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	82½	82½
Colonial Oil 6s '38	52½	52½
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb '61	81	81
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Apr	81¾	81¾
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	81½	81½
Coumbus Ry Pr L 5½s'42	100¾	100¾
Con Gas 5s '57	101½	101¼
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	11	11
Con Gas 4½s '51	96½	96½
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	105½	105½
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	103¾	103¾
Cons Ry 4s '54	39	39
Crown Zellerbach 6s ww '40	49	49
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	80¼	80
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	41	41
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	19	18
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	25	25
Detroit Ed 4½s D'61	96½	96½
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	100½	100½
Detroit Ed 5s '52	101	100¾
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	87½	87
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	103⅞	103¾
East Tenn Va & Ga RR 5s '56	85	85
Erie RR 1st con 4s '96	74¼	74
Erie RR ref 5s '67	30	29
Erie RR gen lien 4s '96	46	46
Erie RR gen 5s '75	30¼	29½
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	60	59⅜
Gal Hous & Hend 5s '33	66⅜	66
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	63¼	63¼
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102¼	102½
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	103¼	103¼
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49 ww	70¼	70¼
Goodrich 6s '45	55	54½
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	80	80
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	73¼	73¼
Gotham S Hos 6s '36	88	88
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	100¾	100¾
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	103⅜	103⅛
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	52	52
Great Northern 5s '73 C	55⅜	55⅜
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	58	58
Great Northern 7s '36 A	69	69
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	49½	49
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	83	82½
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	105¼	105
Ill Central 4s '53	50⅜	50½
Ill Central rfg 4s '55	57¼	57¼
Ill Central 4¾s '66	40½	38¾
Ill Central 6½s '36	67	67
Ill Central CSL&NO 5s A '63	44¾	45½
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	101¼	101¼
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	7¼	7
Inter Rap Tran rrfg 5s '66	47	46½
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	55	54½
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	22½	22½
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	40	40
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	14¾	14¼
Int Paper 6s '55	16	15
Int Rys Cen Am 5s '72	40⅜	40⅜
Int Rys Cen Am 6s '41	41¼	41¼
Int Rys Cen Am 6½s '47	35	35
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	35½	35
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	42½	42
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	37½	37½
Inv Equity Corp 5s B xw '48	80⅛	80⅛
Inv Equity Corp 5s B ww	80⅛	80⅛
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	58	58
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	47	47
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	89¼	89¼
Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '46	40	40
Keystone Tel 1st 5s '35	70	70
Kings Co El 4s '49	67¾	67¾
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	100⅜	100⅜
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	63	63
Laclede Gas 5½s D	65	65
Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97	77¼	77¼
L'Autaro 8s '54	4⅛	4⅛
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	44¾	44¾
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	34	34
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	104	103⅝
L&N uni 4s '40	83⅛	83⅛
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	61¾	61¾
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	4⅞	4⅞
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	23	22⅝
Metro Edison 4½s '68	89	89
Metro Water 5½s '50	68⅛	68⅛
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	96¼	96¼
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	80⅞	80½
Min StL & SSM 5s gtd	50	50
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	15½	15½
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	29	29
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	28¾	28¼
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	28¾	28¾
Mo Pac 5s I '81	29	27½
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	15	14
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	86⅞	86⅞
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	80	79¼
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	85½	84⅝
Nat Steel 5s	78	78
New Eng T&T 5s '52	107⅛	107⅛
N J Pow & Lt 4½s '60	85⅞	85
N O T & M 5½s '54	28	27
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	75	74¾
NYC&HR 4½s N 2013	48	46
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	48¼	46
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	51	50
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	63½	62⅝
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	19¼	19¼
NY Chi & StL 6s '74	24	24
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	46	41
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32 rct	40½	38
NY Dock Co 4s '51	61½	61½
NY Dock Co 5s '38	43¼	42½
NY Edison 5s '44	105⅞	105⅛
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	111⅞	111½
NY G&LH&P pur m 4s '49	99¼	99½
NY NH&H clt 6s '40	75	75
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	75½	75½
Nor & W rfg 4s '96	56⅜	56⅜
NY Prov Bos 4s	85	85
NY Steam Corp 5s '56	100½	100½
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	108¾	108¾
NY Sus & W gen 5s '40	31½	31½
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	103⅛	103
Niag Lock & O P 5s '55	100½	100½
Norf & W con 4s '96	94½	94½
Norf & W PC&C 4s '41	93¼	93¼
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	19	18
North Am Co 5s '61	82¾	82½
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	83	83
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	62⅛	62
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	83¼	83¼
Nor Pacific 8s B 2047	79	78¾
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	101½	101
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	101	101
Ohio River Rwy	82	82
Ont Pow Niag Falls 5s '43	100¼	100
Ore Short Line gtd 5s '46	100½	100½
Otis Steel 6s '41	31	31
Owens Ill Glass 5s	98	98
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	103	103
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	106	106
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40 ct	30½	27½
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s 1940	31	27¼
Paramount Public 5½s '50	19¾	19
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	22	22
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	91¾	91¼
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	66½	65¾
Penn Railroad con 4½s '60	99¾	99¼
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	82	81½
Penn Railroad 4¼s D '81	76	75½
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	89	88⅞
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	101	101
Pere Marquette 5s '56	53	53
Pere Marquette 4½s D '70	48	46
Philips Pet 5¼s '39	70	69
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	85	85
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	94¼	94¼
Pitts CC&StL 5s B '75	85½	85½
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	56¾	56¾
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	32⅜	32⅜
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	53	53
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	102	102
Pure Oil 5½s '40	70½	70¼
Purity Baking 5s '48	64	64
Read Cen RR NJ col 4s '51	73	72⅞
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	69	69
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44 ct	27½	27
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	27½	26
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	50¾	50
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	13½	12¾
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	11	11
St Louis SW 1st 5s '52	36½	36½
StP M&M con 4s '33	94¼	94¼
StP M&M con 6s '33	97	97
StP Union Depot rfg 5s '72	99½	99½
Seabd AL adj 5s '49	1½	1½
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	39½	39½
Shell Pipe 5s '52	78¾	78
Shell Union 5s '47	77¾	76½
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	77¼	77
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	92¼	92½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	96½	95¼
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	64	64
Smith A O 6½s '33	100	100
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	106¼	105
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	78	77¼
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	50¼	49
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	49½	48⅝
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	50½	50
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	37½	26⅞
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	395	34½
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	105⅞	105⅞
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104	103¾
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	96⅜	96
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	17¾	17¾
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	100½	100⅛
Tenn Cen Ry 6s '47	32½	32½
Texas Corp 5s '44	90	89½
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	42½	42½
Third Ave adj 5s '60	22	22
Union El L & P 5½s '54	103¾	103¾
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	97	96⅜
United Biscuit 6s '42	96⅛	96⅛
US Rubber Co 5s '47	46	46
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	64	64
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	29½	28⅛
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	32¼	32
Vanadium 5s '41	48¾	48¾
Vera Cruz & P 4½s A '34	2	2
Va Elec & Pow 5½s	101¾	101¼
Virginia Ry 4½s B '62	86	86
Virginia Ry 5s '62	94	93½
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	101¼	101¼
Virginia & S'west con 5s '58	51	50
Wabash RR 2d 5s '39	49	47½
Walworth 6s '45	28½	27½
Warner Co 6s '44 ww	40	40
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	24½	23½
Western Electric 5s '44	100¼	100¼
Western Maryland 5½s '77	60	60
Western Pacific 5s A '46	33¾	33¾
Western Union 5s '51	58	57½
Western Union 5s '60	58	55¾
Wheeling & L Erie con 4s '49	70	70
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	86	86
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	66¼	66¼

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Oct29	Last Oct28
3½s '47	101.19	101.19	101.19	101.19
1st 4¼s '47	102.11	102.10	102.10	102.11
1st 4¼s reg	102.6	102.6	102.6	
4th 4¼s '38	103.15	103.13	103.14	103.13
4th 4¼s reg	103.10	103.10	103.10	
US 3s '55	96.14	96.12	96.14	96.15
US 3¼s '49	98.1	97.31	98.1	98.1
US 3¾s '43 Mar	101.5	101.5	101.5	101.4
US 3¾s '47	100.22	100.22	100.22	100.20
US 3¾s '56	102.17	102.17	102.17	102.14
US 4¼s '52	107.4	107.	107.	107.00

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	17	16½
Antwerp 5s '58	83	83
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	46½	46½
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	50½	50½
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	50⅜	50⅜
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	50⅜	50⅛
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	51	51
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	50½	50½
Australia 4½s '56	70⅞	70
Australia 5s '55	77	76
Australia 5s '57	77	76¼
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	47½	47½
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	91⅛	91¼
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	48⅞	48⅞
Belgium (King) 6s '55	97⅛	97
Belgium (King) 7s '55	104	104
Belgium (King) 7s '56	102⅞	102⅜
Berlin (City) 6s '58	35	35
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	41½	41½
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	50⅜	50⅜
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	51⅛	51
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	48	48
Berlin Elec 6s '55	48⅜	48½
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	5½	5½
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	104½	104
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	18⅝	18
Brede (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww	61	59⅞
Bremen 7s '35	55½	55¼
Brisbane 5s '57	66	65⅜
Brisbane 5s '58	66	66
Budapest (City) 6s '62	25½	25½
Buenos Aires 6s Apr '60	40	40
Buenos Aires 6s Oct '60	41	41
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	27	27
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	43	42
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	12½	12½
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	99⅝	99⅜
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	88⅝	88⅝
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	100	99⅝
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	9¾	9¾
Chile (Bank) 6⅝s '61	12⅜	12¼
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	7¾	7¾
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	8¼	8¼
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	21	21
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	32½	32½
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	71½	71½
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	73½	73¼
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	32	32
Cuba (Rep) 5½ ('14) '49	90½	90½
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	41	40
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	9¼	9¼
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	100½	100½
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	74½	74
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	90	90
Denmark (King) 6s '42	92½	92½
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	87½	85½
Dominic (Rep) 5½s '42	55	55
Dresden 7s '45	65	65
Duke Price Power 6s '66	51	50
Dutch El 6s '47	100½	100½
Fiat 7s '46 war	91⅛	91⅛
Finland 5½s '58	65½	65½
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	66⅛	66
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	72	72
Finnish A 6½s '54	64	64
Frankfort 6½s '53	64	64
Frankfort 6½s '53	33⅛	33⅛
French (Rep) 7s '49	115⅜	115⅜
French (Rep) 7½s '41	121	121
German 7s '49	69½	68⅞
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	53	53
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	46⅞	46½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	47	46¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	55	55
Germ El Pow '53	50½	50½
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	39	38½
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	49⅞	49⅝
Good Hope I&SW 7s '45	49	48¾
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	80	80
Hamburg 6s '46	39¾	39¾
HaHnsa 6s '39 ww	37	37
Harpen 6s '49 ww	53¼	53¼
Helsingfors 6½s '60	61	61
Hiseder Steel 6s '49	40	40
Irish Free State 5s '60	75	75
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37	96	96
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	86	86
Italy (King) 7s '51	96½	96½
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	50	49½
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	61	60¼
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '37	20	20
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	14	13¾
Leipzig (City) 7s '47	46½	46⅛
Lyons (City) 6s '34	104½	104
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	104½	104
Milan (City) 6½s '52	82¾	82½
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	14½	14½
Montevideo (City) 7s '52	20	20
New South Wales 5s '58	74	74
Nord Rys 6½s '50	105	104¾
North German Lloyd 6s '47	40⅜	40⅜
Norway (King) 6s '44	86⅞	86⅞
Norway (King) 6s '52	86⅛	86⅛
Nuremberg 6s '52	35	35
Ont Pow Svc 5½s '50	72	71
Oriental Dev 5½s 58	45½	45½
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	52	52
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	52⅛	52⅛
Paulista Ry 7s '42	40¼	40¼
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	5	5
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	54	53½
Prussia 6½s '51	43¼	43
Prussia 6s '52	43	42
Queensland (State) 7s '41	96½	96½
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	48	48
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	48	48
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww	48	48
Rhinelbe 7s '46	41¾	41¾
Ruhr '48	42⅝	42½
Rima Steel Corp 7s '55	37¼	37¼
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	8½	8½
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	10½	10½
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '67	9¾	9¾
Rome (City) 6½s '52	85½	85½
Rotterdam (City) 6s '64	99¾	99¾
Sante Fe (Prov) 7s '42	22¾	22½
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '68	9½	9½
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	55½	54¾
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	18¼	18¼
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	45½	45½
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	54⅜	54⅜
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	16½	16½
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	18	17½
Siemens 6½s '51	59¾	59¾
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	41⅝	41⅝
Swedan (King) 5½s '54	96	96
Swiss Government 5½s '46	104⅜	104
Taiwan Elec 5½s '71	44½	44½
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	36⅞	36¾
Tyrol 7s '52	43	43
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	51½	51¼
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	105⅝	105½
Uni Stl W Burbeck 7s '51	96¼	96¼
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	34½	34
Uni Stl W 6½s C '51	34	34
Vienna 6s '52	36	36
Westphalia El 6s '53	36¼	36⅛
Württemberg 7s '56	55	55

GRANITE CITY STEEL PROFIT

Granite City Steel Company reports for the nine months ended Sept. 30 net profit of $9072, equal to 3 cents a share, compared with $392,347, or $1.16 a share in the first nine months of 1931. For the quarter ended Sept. 30 net profit was $19,906, equal to 7 cents a share, compared with $27,063, or 9 cents a share, in the preceding quarter and $90,067, or 33 cents a share, in the September quarter of the preceding year.

Unemployment Now Steadily Declining

GOOD news continues to appear in regard to the employment situation. Work in 100 Minneapolis establishments increased 2.8 per cent in September over August, says the employment stabilization research institute of the University of Minnesota. The Kelvinator Corporation, Detroit, Mich., has adopted the five-day week for both offices and shops, thus giving employment to more workers.

In Pennsylvania work is increasing. The State Labor & Industry Bureau says that about 23,000 textile and clothing workers returned to their jobs in September after prolonged idleness, about 9000 anthracite miners were rehired, and gains were made in the metal, food, clay, glass, stone, lumber, paper and printing industries.

General Motors Corporation added 2053 employees throughout the country in September, the first increase in its pay roll for the current year. The Scoville Manufacturing Company at Waterbury, Conn., has added more than 300 employees in the last six weeks.

WHEAT PRICES BREAK TO NEW LOW RECORDS

Heavy Long Liquidation at Chicago Forces Grain Values Downward

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 29—Heavy long liquidation of wheat in the Chicago market broke prices to a new all-time low record when December sold this week at 44⅛ cents.

The selling of long wheat, the result of the continued absence of export buying and steady pressure of hedging, without any balancing of the situation by the usual export clearances, was too much for buyers. The latter had little help

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

FURNISHED APARTMENT, 3 rooms, modern conveniences, sleeping porch; in country, 15 miles from Orlando, Fla. Address H. BURR, Box 4, Plymouth, Florida.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

BOSTON, MASS.—Pleasant apartments, 23-27 St. Stephens St.—5 rooms and alcove; convenient to The Mother Church. Call RALPH PATTERSON, Kenmore 8187.

BROOKLINE HILLS, MASS.—Upper 6-room heated apartment near high school and cars; nice location; electric refrigeration; adults. Longwood 1613.

Maximum Comfort at Minimum Rental

If you desire an apartment in carefully restricted buildings, where every apartment is a home, then you should inspect these newly renovated modern 1-2-3-room apartments with every convenience overlooking the beautiful Fenway; ranging in price from $30 to $65 a month; adults only; unquestionable references given and required. Apply at offices at 1191 Boylston St. or 131 Audubon Road, Boston. Under the management and personal supervision of RALPH P. EVANS. COMmonwealth 8500

52 FALMOUTH ST., BOSTON

Beautiful 5-room suites (renovated), steam, hot water, reasonable.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

NEW YORK CITY—Unfurnished living room and bedroom to rent, business woman, in bright elevator apartment, refrigeration, central, share kitchen and bathroom; reasonable. Evenings, Endicott 2-5243.

ACCOUNTANTS

WANTED, INSTRUCTOR—Accountancy, general business; review fundamentals; afternoon hours; graduate recognized accounting course. Write Box V-7, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

ARTS AND CRAFTS

ACE TEXTILE WEAVERS

Damages, Moth Holes, Burns and Tears REWOVEN INVISIBLY ALL MATERIALS 36 West St., Boston, Room 210. Hancock 2674

Fish 'Pool' Held Noddies' Best Hope

(Continued from Page 1)

their difficulties are not over. The fish must be traded for twine, food, clothing. For the poor noddy, the man who fishes from a skiff or "bully," it has never been a matter of selling his catch for money. Trade has been his only way of exchanging his cured cod, his herring and his lobsters for hardbread, tea, molasses, pickled beef and pork, boots and blankets.

Homes in Desolate Coves

The skipper, the man with the fore-and-after, the trader of the little outport, has always hung between the noddy and the big exporters of the fruits of his toil—in many cases the little trader has hung about the neck of the little fisherman like a millstone. The noddies have had their local troubles since the beginning, ever since their first Newfoundland fathers deserted from the fishing fleets of Devon in the days of the "Fishing Admirals," in the teeth of the laws of the Star Chamber and at peril of their lives, to try to establish a home in some desolate little cove. They have usually had their local tyrants. And now they have their foreign troubles. Strange doings and conditions of the great world of "up-along" are hitting them now.

These foreign troubles are vast, vague, impersonal, but just as hard to bear with as the local crosses of the old days. The foreign markets are the tyrants now.

Consider the codfish-consuming markets of Greece. The Russians sell fish to Greece, and Icelanders sell fish to Greece—and those fish are cod, the very reason of Newfoundland's being as an inhabited part of the globe! But Sir William Coaker, who has made a wide investigation of the matter, believes that centralization of control of the whole Newfoundland fishing industry—control of curing and shipping—may yet save most of its former markets to Newfoundland, and increase them.

Toilers of Figgy Duff Pot

Newfoundland-Labrador fish of the best quality can be absorbed by the Greeks to the extent of 150,000 quintals a year, even under existing circumstances, if they are offered at prices fixed in accordance with Icelandic competition. And the ancient markets of Spain and Portugal may be saved to the salty toilers of Come-by-Chance, Tops'll Tickle, Figgy Duff Pot and Hungry Harbor in the same way—by general coöperation and the centralization of control.

If the West Indian consumption of Newfoundland fish has fallen off of late years, it is because the people of these islands are passing through hard times, like the rest of the world. And the markets of Brazil have been closed to the produce of the noddies by an act of the Brazilian Government—closed against hundreds of thousands of birch "drums" packed with the very pick of the harvest of Newfoundland and Labrador waters.

The hardy, hard-working men of the little outports must heed their advisers and coöperate.

A Newfoundlander asks: "Is it that we are so tied up with the old methods that we cannot apply the new methods that have proved successful elsewhere?" The wise man will be in no hurry to answer, for the noddies are a stubborn folk, set in their ways, suspicious of change. And they are individualists.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Emma P. Lindsay, West Warwick, R. I.
Wylma Lindsay, West Warwick, R. I.
Agnes L. Mathews, East Providence, R. I.
Mrs. Helena A. Long, Fairhaven, Mass.
Mrs. Hattie B. Dnaseith, Mattapoisett, Mass.
Mrs. Maretta Vernon Carver, Haverford, Penna.
Mrs. Kathleen E. Law, Kedah, Malay States.
M. J. N. Law, Kedah, Malay States.
Caroline F. Beach, Vergennes, Vt.
Ruth M. Hanscom, Machias, Maine.
Ruth E. Getchell, Lynn, Mass.
Harry S. Boyd, Portland, Maine.
Linda B. Marsh, Dexter, Maine.
Mrs. W. Judson Dondale, Brookline, Mass.
Pauline de Nault Dondale, Brookline, Mass.
Alice S. Wheeler, Longmeadow, Mass.
Harry H. Wheeler, Longmeadow, Mass.
Virginia Wheeler, Longmeadow, Mass.
Jessica Wheeler, Longmeadow, Mass.
Grace A. Jones, Utica, N. Y.
Mrs. Madeleine M. Wheeler, Utica, N. Y.

CHILE PAYS WITH NITRATES

PARIS, Oct. 29 (AP)—Representatives of the French and Chilean Governments yesterday initialed an agreement by which the sale of Chilean nitrates in France will be facilitated through the release of frozen French credits in Chile as payment.

Local Classified Advertising

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

370 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston
APARTMENTS AT

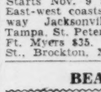
THE ELIOT

A Home Atmosphere
Convenience of Location
A Reasonable Rental Charge
Modern Fireproof Construction
Elimination of Needless Household Cares

offer

Dining Room Excellent Food

HENDERSON & ROSS
Office—370 Commonwealth Avenue
Commonwealth 1484
209 Washington Street, Boston
Lafayette 5650
1320 Beacon Street, Brookline
Aspinwall 5500



2 ROOM SUITES

Now available for immediate occupancy two 2-room furnished suites.

REASONABLE RENTALS

HOTEL MINERVA
214 HUNTINGTON AVE., BOSTON
Opp. Christian Science Church
Ask for MR. DEMETER

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—Beautifully furnished apartments, every convenience, wonderful mountain views, grove park, near Country Club. OWNER, 15 Golf Street.

ATTRACTIVELY furnished small apartment, Natick, Mass.—Electric refrigeration; best neighborhood; also 6-room cottage, furnished or unfurnished. Phone 91.

BACK BAY

1 TO 3-ROOM SUITES with all modern improvements; convenient locations. Apply COLEMAN-GILBERT ASSOCIATES, 339 Huntington Ave. Boston. Tel. Commonwealth 3212

ELECTRICAL REFRIGERATION

BOSTON: MASS.—2 and 3-room suites; steam heat, continuous hot water, elevator, janitor service; low rent. 38 Westland Ave., Suite 3.

FURNISHED
DELIGHTFUL TWO-ROOM
Apartments Adjacent to
The Mother Church, $50 and $55
SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
24A Clearway Street, Boston KEN. 0482

JAMAICA PLAIN, MASS.—Beautiful 7-room apartment, separate entrance, suitable for professional; garage if desired. DR. CHAS. RUND, 433 So. Huntington Ave.

JAMAICA PLAIN, MASS.—Ideal 6 large rooms, reception, new brick house on Arborway; garage. Telephone Jamaica 2196-R.

WELLESLEY, MASS.—Modern heated apartment, refrigeration, hot water, fireplace, janitor; beautiful grounds; near college; single home section. Appointment, Talbot 1988.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS earn excellent commission selling hosiery, lingerie and high-grade Christmas Cards to your friends and fellow employees, etc. ROYAL CROWN, 76 Summer St., Boston.

ANNOUNCING

Metallized plants for decorative work. Agents wanted to sell retail trade. Agent buys outright, sells at profit. Attractive proposition. TROPICAL NOVELTIES, 3 North Front Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

AUTOMOBILE TRIPS

BOSTON-FLORIDA AUTO TOURS
Starts Nov. 9 and 28. Pierce-Arrow service. East-west coasts fifteen-day trips $60.00. One way Jacksonville $25, Daytona, Orlando, Tampa St. Petersburg $30. Palm Beach, Miami, Ft. Myers $35. TURNER'S TOURS, 6 Monson St., Brockton, Mass. Tel. 5922.

BEADSTRINGING

BEADS and pearls restrung, 50c up; expert workmanship; mail orders filled. GLADYS L. PEABODY, 306 Boylston St., Boston, Room 20.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

WILL take in my home physically handicapped children; best references; lowest rates; non-sectarian; experienced. Box X-81, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

BOOK REPAIRING

S. ERMAN, Successor to W. B. LOCKE
Rebinding All Kinds of Books
94 Portland Tel. Capitol 8907 Boston

DRESSMAKING

DRESSMAKING, alterations and sewing done by MISS M. ERIKSEN, 9 Norway St., Apartment 23, Boston.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 805 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York. Regent 4-2234.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Nurses, governesses, infants' nurses, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive, University 4-5242, New York City.

FLOORING

LAY NEW OAK FLOORS NOW

THINK OF IT! Material costs only 3c to 10c per foot. Call and see samples or phone Ken. 8030. McCONNELL CO., 91 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Mass.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FLORENCE—Gas-oil cooking ranges, hot water, house heaters, 2c hour, new models. Sale, Service, 310 W. Lafayette, Tampa, Fla.

FURRIERS

EXPERT attention given to all kinds of fur work; fur coats made to order, repaired and remodeled; reasonable prices. WINTHROP FURS, INC. (C. H. Anderson), 250 Devonshire St., Boston. Tel. LIBerty 9583.

EXPERT fur repairing, relining and remodeling; lowest prices; estimates cheerfully given. CANTOR BROS., 165 Tremont St., Boston. Liberty 2724.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

GENERAL houseworker, cook; fond of children; Christian Scientist preferred; excellent home in suburbs. Tel. Trafalgar 7-7672, N. Y. C.

HOUSES TO LET

SARASOTA, FLORIDA

Furnished houses, beautifully situated in orange grove, all improvements, gas. FRANK N. TYLER, Rt. 2, Sarasota, Fla.

TO LET, Furnished, One Year—House 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, sun porches, 2-car garage; all conveniences; quiet road, lovely neighborhood; $80. G-49, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

KINDERGARTENS

GROUPS for little folk; mornings, afternoons; play, music, handwork, etc. CHARLOTTE CLARKE, 50 West 67th St., New York City. Susquehanna 7-4950.

LOST AND FOUND

Found by Boston Police Dept.

965010—Carton containing old dishes, glasses, pitcher, etc.
CALL LOST AND FOUND DEPARTMENT Ken. 6700, Line 9

MILLINERY

CREATOR of smart hats, also remodeling. CAROLA D'AUBON, 140 West 58th St. (Apt. 3-B), New York City. Tel. Columbus 5-7964.

MOVING AND STORAGE

BAILEY BROS.—Home and office moving; reasonable rates; estimates given without obligation. 9 Elm St., Boston. Tel. Cap. 5686.

I SHALL deem it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVENS, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

LONG distance moving, house to house moving, packing, shipping, storage; work guaranteed; 30 years' experience. N. E. AUTO VAN CO., N. Stacey, Mgr., 559 Huntington Ave., Boston. Ger. 5181. Univ. 3705-W.

WARNER CO.

MOVING—PACKING—SHIPPING—STORING of household effects. Local or long distance

"Who moves you is just as important as where you move."

10 HAWLEY PLACE, BOSTON LIBERTY 6878

ORGAN TUNING

ORGAN MAINTENANCE
Tuning, Repairing, Electric Action Installed, Chimes.
LOUIS F. MOHR & CO., 2899 Valentine Ave., New York City. Tel. Se. 3-5626. Night and Day. (Organs Formerly Maintained Under Doctor Mode's)

PAYING GUESTS

QUIET private home in town vicinity of Asheville, N. C., will take two or three guests; modern, steam heat and cheerful fires; home cooked southern dishes, waffles, hot biscuits, fried chicken, etc.; references given. Address X-78, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

THE BY-WAY INN

Cambridge, Mass., 1582 Mass. Avenue
To persons wishing a REAL HOME
Choice of rooms attractively furnished. Convenient to colleges and churches. A DELICIOUS HOME TABLE. Reduced rates. MRS. R. W. CONE, Hostess Tel. Univ. 2613

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE
Graduate of Perkins Institution
43 Central Ave., Newtonville, Mass. New. No. 7876

PRINTING

E. D. ABBOTT COMPANY
PRINTERS AND STATIONERS
181 Mass. Ave., Boston Ken. 4081—3277

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Beautiful tract, 100 acres, lying between streams, wooded banks, joining private estates, 8 miles from Camden, N. J. Box H, Magnolia, N. J.

NEWTON, MASS., Commonwealth Ave.—For sale, corner location, beautifully landscaped, fine brick colonial home, 8 rooms, 2-car garage, nearing completion. Tel. Parkway 5384-R.

SILVER HILL, WESTON, MASS.—For sale or rent, furnished or unfurnished, 6-room house, oil heat, garage, electric refrigeration; 2 minutes R. R. station. Tel. Waltham 0834-R.

RETAIL FLOOR SPACE

PHILADELPHIA, PA., 1730 Chestnut Street—To let, second and third floors, 880 square feet each; good show windows, elevator service; south side of main retail shopping street; owner furrier occupies remainder of building.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Room and board with or without bath, conveniently located near electrics and R. R.; quiet residential district. Call Aspinwall 9588 or write MRS. NANCY JEROME, 123 Summer Road, Brookline.

ORANGE, N. J.—Roomers and boarders wanted; home comforts; gentlemen preferred; convenient to all transportation. Or. 5-2361. 141 Essex Ave.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, near The Mother Church, 176-8 Huntington Ave., The Ilkley, Apt. 4—Second floor, elevator, lovely room for 1 or 2; permanent or transient. LAWSON TOBIAS, Kenmore 7460.

BOSTON, 11 Norway—Pleasant, bright rooms; permanent, transient guests; overlooking church park; kitchen privileges. Com. 7665. MAJOR.

BOSTON—Two comfortable rooms in private family with home privileges; ladies only. Box E-41, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOSTON, 60 FENWAY
PLEASANT, QUIET ROOM
TELEPHONE COM. 0164

BOSTON, 43 Hemenway St.—Pleasant, sunny front room in refined family; price very reasonable to right one. Phone Ken. 8743.

BOSTON, 83 Gainsboro St.—Nicely furnished, quiet rooms; transients; 4 minutes from church. MRS. L. M. FERGUSON, Circle 8128.

BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Ave., near Mass. Avenue—Sunny, quiet room; also large front room. Tel. Circle 9267.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Two spacious rooms and bath in well-appointed house for 1 or 2 people; very large closets, fireplace, first-class board and service; garage; no other roomers. Box H-14, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BROOKLINE, MASS., The Winthrop, 41 Park St.—Large double room, sunny; private bath; excellent food; garage if desired; also small, inexpensive single rooms.

BROOKLINE, Mass.—Beacon St., 1083, near new subway; attractive rooms, steam heat, parking, reasonable; meals optional. Long. 8702.

BROOKLINE, MASS., Beacon St.—Low priced, attractively furnished rooms in refined home; privileges, elevator. Tel. Regent 3937-R.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 33 Manchester Rd.—Large furnished room in private family; also suitable for 2 gentlemen. Tel. Asp. 3399.

BROOKLINE, Mass.—Cor. Beacon St. and Sutherland Rd.; large outside rooms, $4.50 and $5. Tel. Asp. 3292.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Front room for woman in apartment in quiet neighborhood; very conveniently located; privileges. Porter 2954-M.

JAMAICA, L. I., N. Y.—Several rooms in private home with or without board; light housekeeping accommodations if desired. Rep. 9-3358. 8828 173rd St.

LAKE WORTH, FLA.—Pleasant rooms for 1, 2 or 3 persons; all home privileges; near church. FLORENCE B. SMALLEY, 1213 No. Dixie Highway. Phone 22.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., 54 Norwood Ave.—Lady alone in large home wishes to rent suite on first floor with garage, $25 per month; meals if desired; use of whole house; large, beautiful bedroom, steam radiator, sunshine, $16 per month; church, stores near; beautiful surroundings; every comfort. Telephone 1742.

N. Y. C., 352 W. 110th St. (Apt. 102)—Two large front rooms, real kitchen, refrigeration, elevator apartment; real home, $10.50; near new subway and other transportations.

N. Y. C., 285 W. 90th (Broadway) 10-N—Distinctive, light, sunny, outside; double, single; bath; beautiful, modern, harmonious apartment; references.

N. Y. C., 163 W. 87th—Large unfurnished room, newly decorated, studio window, private bath, shower; near subways. Schuyler 4-4820.

NEW YORK CITY, 100th, West End Ave.—Attractive sunny single, double, all improvements, homelike. Riverside 9-1049.

N. Y. C., 808 West End Ave., 11C—Unusual, outside, large studio type, $8-$10, 4 baths; refined southern family; references.

N. Y. C., 605 West 156th (64)—Large, light, running water, large closet; with quiet, refined couple; $7. Edgecombe 4-1141.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ATHLETIC COACH or History Teacher; 7 years' experience; graduate Principia, Chicago University. BERNINGER, 8441 Church Rd., St. Louis, Mo.

JUNIOR EXECUTIVE desires position with future; Bentley trained with several years' varied office experience; specializing in financial reports and statistics; energetic, trustworthy, capable; excellent references furnished. G-50, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PASTRY BAKER, wide experience, wants position in small institution; had 5 years in first-class institution; small salary, found. Box G-47, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED
WORK

By married man with excellent references. Box G-48, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WOULD LIKE WORK AS ELECTRICIAN'S HELPER
R. E. WYMAN, 63 Sargent St., Melrose Highlands, Mass. Tel. Melrose 0622-J.

YOUNG man desires connections with reputable company as sales representative or distributor for Philadelphia region; successful record. 8202 Westminster Road, Elkins Park, Pa.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COLORED woman, cooking, or general housework; willing, capable; references; Christian Scientists preferred. Box H-16, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EXPERIENCED Swedish woman desires position as cook; neat, orderly, capable, willing; references. ANNA D. NELSON, 45 Worcester St., Boston. Com. 3311.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

MARGARET BROOKE BRAY—PIANO, VOICE
Studio 20 S. 21st St., Philadelphia.
Phone Locust 6544 In New York Thursdays

PAULINE A. LINKE
Teacher of Piano and Accompanist
20 Clearway Street, Boston Com. 3748

TO LET

DELIGHTFUL, newly remodeled rooming and apartment house; single rooms and apartments; finest residential section, very near churches and business center; ready Nov. 1st. Apply C. W. STOWE, 815 S. Orange Ave., Orlando, Fla.

TO LET—FURNISHED

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Attractively furnished 7-room house, 2 baths, heated if desired; convenient to cars; ideal for a group or family; reasonable rent. Regent 1853.

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.—Eight-room house, four bedrooms, two baths, dining room, living room, fireplace, gas heat, screened porch, garage, modern; can be used as two apartments; $500 for season. MRS. WM. A. ZIPF, 708 12th Ave. South.

WANTED

SOPRANOS, Altos, Tenors and Basses to join the People's Choral Union of Boston, Mr. Francis Findlay, Conductor. The Choral Union begins its 36th season Sunday, Oct. 30, at 4 p. m., in Recital Hall, New England Conservatory Building, 294 Huntington Ave., Boston. Come and sing the great Oratorios and be a member of one of the oldest and best singing societies in New England. Dues 25 cents weekly. A voice test will be given free of charge.

WEARING APPAREL

Spencer Corsets

If you want a corset to be comfortable, fit properly, wear well, make you look and feel your best, try a SPENCER. Measurement for proper fitting taken in the privacy of your own home. EVA W. BROWNING, Registered Corsetier, 54 Forsyth St., Boston, Com. 1651.

WEATHER STRIPPING

AND SCREENS; rewiring; wood, metal and roll; Venetian shades. Norge electric refrigerators. HOME SPECIALTIES CO., Newton Cen. Tel. 1356 (Adv.)

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARD SALESPEOPLE — Big money selling Deluxe 14-21 All Folder $1 assortments; brand new, exclusive designs; exquisite quality, unsurpassed values; big commissions; other money makers; samples on approval. CHILTON GREETINGS, Suite 404, 179 Lincoln, Boston.

SELL beautiful 21-folder Christmas Greeting Assortment, Everyday Assortment, Gift Wrappings; no experience necessary; large profit; samples on approval. DOEHLA CO., Dept. B-14, Fitchburg, Mass.

BOOKS

CAMPBELL'S WORD BOOK
(The "Five-Foot Shelf" of Words)
New Method—No Rules—$1.28 Postpaid
HICKOX SCHOOL
12 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Mass.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

WANTED—Lady to make and sell the new fadeless wood-fiber flowers; good money-maker; free samples on request. Write REAL ART FLOWER STUDIOS, 754 W. 7th St., Los Angeles, Calif.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS, $2500 to $25,000. The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 22 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for positions of the calibre indicated, the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements and identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, INC., 120 Delward Building, Buffalo, New York.

ROOMS AND BOARD

PASADENA, CALIF.—Centrally located residential, desirable rooms, single or double, with or without bath; excellent table; home atmosphere. 304 S. Oakland. TE. 0720.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

HOSIERY, LINGERIE

Sell guaranteed hosiery, lingerie less than store price to friends, consumers, etc.; liberal commission; part time permitted.
HELIX, 213 4th Ave., New York City

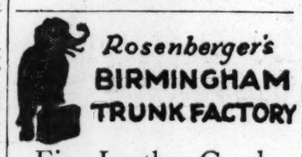
MIAMI, FLA.—District managers and saleswomen wanted to sell lingerie direct to wearer; good territory open; liberal commission basis. DOWNING MFG. CO., 708 Professional Bldg.

WOMEN — Sell our costume jewelry direct to customers; consignments sent; liberal commission. ERSKINE HILL, 130 W. 42nd St., New York City.

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM

1859—OCTOBER—1932
ANNIVERSARY MONTH
Special Values



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BIRMINGHAM TRUNK FACTORY
Fine Leather Goods

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Present the Newest Fashions Priced to Please All Purses!

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2010 3RD AVENUE N.
309 20TH STREET N.

UTOPIA CLEANERS
M. B. JOYCE, Mgr.
DYERS
MAIN OFFICE, Phone 3-4221
1422 10TH AVENUE SOUTH

REPUBLIC COKE

We solicit inquiries for both domestic and industrial coke.
Republic Steel Corp.
Birmingham, Ala. Phone 3-4149

DAVENPORT

H. H. BRENNER
Registered Real Estate Broker
offers
Florida Homes—Groves—Lands
Business Property—Rentals
at Reasonable Prices.

FORT LAUDERDALE

Here Comes Parks
Grocery Meats Bakery and Restaurant
MONARCH
FOOD PRODUCTS
C. E. PARKS, Inc.
309 S. W 2ND STREET Phone 1
There Goes Parks

CUSTER'S
FISH & POULTRY MARKET
QUALITY *SERVICE*
20 WALL STREET Phone 74
Fort Lauderdale, Florida

JACKSONVILLE

Burchgott's
THE STORE ACCOMMODATING IN THE HEART OF JACKSONVILLE

Complete Stocks of the Nationally Known Fine
Kickernick Underthings
for Women and Children

NEW YORK LAUNDRY, Inc.

Phone 5-6115 Liberty and Forsyth Sts.

FAMILY WASHING

STERLING E. SMITH
Formerly with Greenleaf & Crosby 30 Years
JEWELER
DISTINCTIVE INDIVIDUAL
WINDSOR HOTEL
Visitors Welcome JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

FLORIDA

JACKSONVILLE
(Continued)

Bon Ami

WHIDDONS
"Jacksonville's Leading Grocer"
"THERE IS ONE NEAR YOU"
38 STORES IN JACKSONVILLE
Best Prices—Service Coupons

EVERYTHING for the home and for each member of the family.
Cohen Brothers

Invest in Satisfaction and Economy
AT
PIGGLY WIGGLY
WHERE YOU CAN CHOOSE FOR YOURSELF

LAKELAND

KATHERINE GROOVER
Specialists in
"BONAT" Permanent Waving
Finger Waving and Manicure
FLORIDA BEAUTY SHOP

MIAMI

TO HELP YOU

If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Miami 32445.

Burdine's
Anniversary Sale
Oct. 29 thru Nov. 7

A peak achievement in 34 years of business experience! All South Florida is invited to partake of the store-wide values!

Smart Hats
Alice ROSS
Importer-Creator
265 E. Flagler Street

WEIDMAN'S GARAGE
and
Service Station
General repairing, ignition, generator, starter and battery service.
Texaco and Sunoco Gasoline
93 S. W. 8th St. Phone 3-3027

Green Turtle Inn
The Most Exclusive Sea Food House in Miami
Private Dining Rooms for Parties
1440 Biscayne Boulevard Phone 2-9185

FOR SMART HOSIERY, GLOVES, BAGS
FLORIDAN HOSIERY SHOP
80 E. Flagler Miami, Fla.

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the best costs less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street

The Most Delicious Food in Miami
MAXWELL HOUSE
"Good to the last bite"
Full course dinners 50c
Try our famous smothered chicken
Special Turkey Dinner Sundays 50c
Continuously from noon to 8 P. M.
2147 S. W. EIGHTH STREET

Hart Hardware Company
New Location, 44-46 N. E. First Street
Coleman Instant Stoves, Lamps and Lanterns. Davis 100% pure paint. Kitchen utensils and fishing tackle.
Phone 3-1616

THE
ROUND TABLE
"The House of Friendliness"
267 East Flagler Street

HOME COOKED MEALS
Special accommodations for room and board
MIRAMAR INN
1776 N. E. 2nd Court Phone 2-1848
Mrs. J. E. McDONALD, Sr.

ORLANDO

Orlando Steam Laundry
Est. 33 Years
Cleaners—Dyers
Launderers
W. Concord near Orange Ave.
PHONE 3176

YOWELL-DREW CO.
37 Years of Service in Orlando
"QUALITY DID IT"
Two Stores: Orlando & Daytona Beach

Walk-Over Boot Shop
MIAMI ORLANDO
(ORLANDO BOOT SHOP, INC.)
84 N. Orange Ave., Beacham Theatre Block

FLORIDA

ORLANDO
(Continued)

MORRISON'S CAFETERIA
'The Wonder Eating Place of the South'
17 WEST CENTRAL AVE.
ORLANDO, FLORIDA

ST. PETERSBURG

We Fix 'Em Quick
RITE-WAY SHU-FIXRY
SHOES REBUILT and REPAIRED
We Carry a Full Line of Whittemore's Products

Whittemore's

Oil Paste Shoe Polish
also Remodeling
TWO LOCATIONS
866 CENTRAL AVE 11 N. 3RD ST.
R. L. LEAVENGOOD

JANAY' BEAUTY SALON
PEACOCK ROW
226 First Ave. No. Phone 40-021
Our name suggests dignity, refinement and high-class work that will be so pleasing, you will wish to make your next appointment before leaving our Salon. Our business is built upon the recommendations of our patrons. Our Realistic Permanent Wave at $5.00 that requires no fingerwaving will pay for itself. Shampoo and wave 75c. Marcelle 50c, hot-oil Manicure 35c. Facial $1.00. These prices for a short time longer; take advantage of them at once.

YOUNG FOLKS' TOGGERY
Everything Boys and Girls Wear. Up-to-date in smartness. Down-to-date in price. Sizes two to eighteen.
LOWREY'S 346 Central Avenue St. Petersburg, Fla.

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9th Street Public Market
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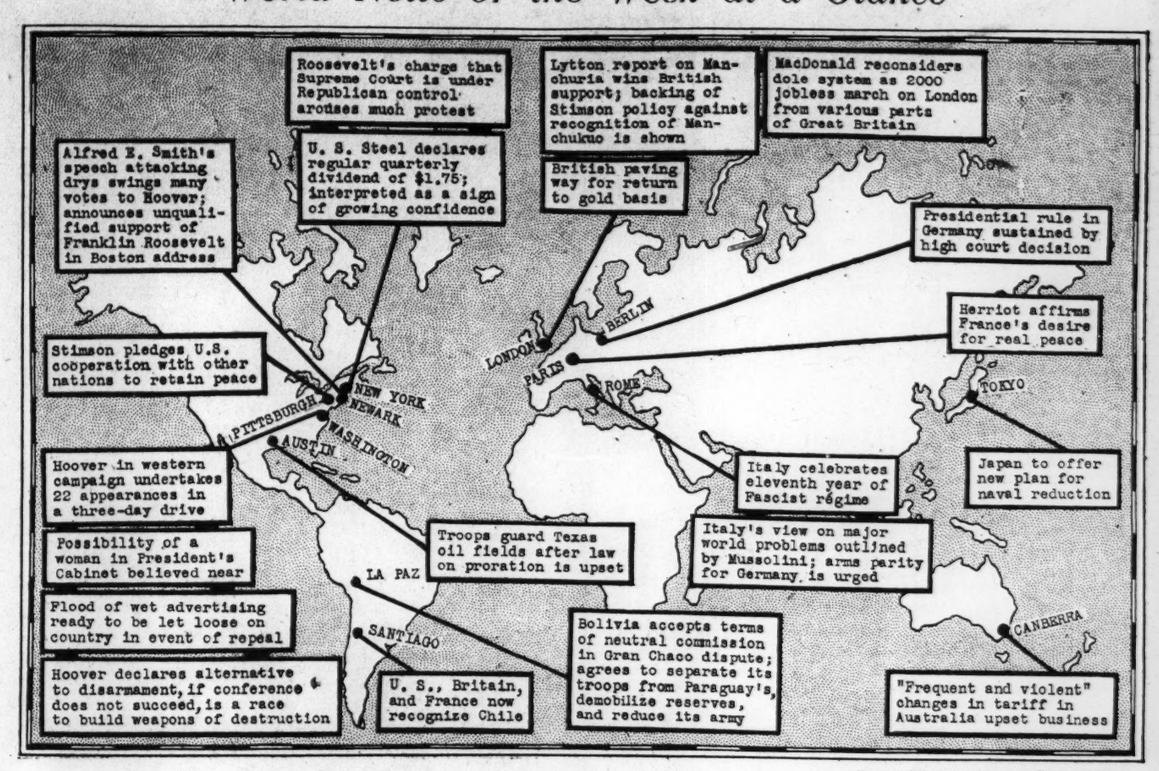
DAILY FEATURES

World News of the Week at a Glance


Roosevelt's charge that Supreme Court is under Republican control arouses much protest
Lytton report on Manchuria wins British support; backing of Stimson policy against recognition of Manchukuo is shown
MacDonald reconsiders dole system as 2000 jobless march on London from various parts of Great Britain
Alfred E. Smith's speech attacking drys swings many votes to Hoover; announces unqualified support of Franklin Roosevelt in Boston address
U. S. Steel declares regular quarterly dividend of $1.75; interpreted as a sign of growing confidence
British paving way for return to gold basis
Presidential rule in Germany sustained by high court decision
Herriot affirms France's desire for real peace
Stimson pledges U.S. cooperation with other nations to retain peace
LONDON
PARIS
BERLIN
ROME
TOKYO
NEW YORK
NEWARK
PITTSBURGH
WASHINGTON
AUSTIN
Hoover in western campaign undertakes 22 appearances in a three-day drive
Italy celebrates eleventh year of Fascist régime
Japan to offer new plan for naval reduction
Possibility of a woman in President's Cabinet believed near
Troops guard Texas oil fields after law on proration is upset
Italy's view on major world problems outlined by Mussolini; arms parity for Germany is urged
LA PAZ
Flood of wet advertising ready to be let loose on country in event of repeal
SANTIAGO
Bolivia accepts terms of neutral commission in Gran Chaco dispute; agrees to separate its troops from Paraguay's, demobilize reserves, and reduce its army
CANBERRA
Hoover declares alternative to disarmament, if conference does not succeed, is a race to build weapons of destruction
U. S., Britain, and France now recognize Chile
"Frequent and violent" changes in tariff in Australia upset business

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

All Nature

Night-Blooming Cereus

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

AN INTERESTING letter from Miss G. M. C. of Melrose, Mass., brings up the subject of a plant which "has a daintiness and loveliness with which few persons have the pleasure of acquainting themselves." She adds: "This cereus is of the Mexican cactus family, also native to South and Central America. After seven years of growth to a height of 24 inches, our plant developed a strong, fragrant bud on the leaf. When about eight inches in length it one night unfolded long leafy petals resembling those of the pond lily, only these were much longer and more tapering. The odor of the blossom was like vanilla."

Nearly all the cacti have beautiful blossoms and some have exquisite perfume as well. To this latter group belongs the night-blooming cereus. Some of the more striking members grow to height of 50 or 60 feet, looking more like a candelabrum than a cactus tree. The fruits of many are used for food. Flowers of the popular garden species average about nine inches in diameter, with pink-tinged petals.

Another reader, Mrs. J. E. C., also of Melrose, reports that her cereus plant has borne 32 blossoms this year, "a hitherto unheard of number," she says.

The night-blooming cereus is not the only nocturnally blossoming member of the group to which it belongs, but it has become so popular in gardens throughout temperate North America that it alone has been given this name. Its Latin designation is *Cereus grandiflora.*

In Lighter Vein

Ready to Repeat

"You may not remember me, sir, but two years ago I rescued your daughter from drowning and you made me a present of $1000."

"Yes, indeed, young man, I recall you perfectly. What can I do for you?"

"I merely dropped in to inquire if your daughter has learned to swim yet?"—*Boston Transcript.*

Tut-Tut

"The vegetables have been wonderful this year," said the caller.

"But they have been so cheap we simply couldn't enjoy them," replied Mrs. De Snob, haughtily.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

The Critic

Author: "You are late; my play started half an hour ago—go in on tiptoe."

Friend: "What? Is everybody asleep already?"—*Die Woche.*

What They Say

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Right Track

"Wherever industrial leaders have the requisite intelligence and social vision, a capitalistic society can go further in the effort to humanize industry than any socialized state has yet dared to go."—*Dr. Augustus P. Reccord.*

Prohibition Fruitage

"Decrease in juvenile delinquency during the last ten years is due to prohibition."—*Herbert C. Parsons.*

Travel

"Everybody needs the inspiration of travel."—*A. Edward Newton.*

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

THOU art, O God, the life and light
Of all this wondrous world we see;
Its glow by day, its smile by night,
Are but reflections caught from thee.
—MOORE

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"Subtil" in Genesis 3: 1—This is the only place in the Old Testament in which the Hebrew word *arum* is translated "subtil," though in Job it is twice rendered "crafty." Often we find the word used in a good sense as meaning "shrewd, sensible," or, as our Authorized Version translates it in Proverbs 12: 33, 13: 16, 14: 18, etc., "prudent." Incidentally, when the Master advises his followers to be "wise as serpents" (Matt. 10: 16), the manuscript employs the Greek word φρόνιμος (phronimos), meaning "prudent, mindful, provident."

"Subtil" is, of course, preferably pronounced as spelled, *sub'-til* (vowels short).

"And the evening and the morning were the first day" in Genesis 1: 5—More literally, "and there was evening and there was morning; day one." The Jewish day was (and still is) regarded as extending from sunset to sunset; hence it was natural that in recording the story of creation the evening should be mentioned first.

"Sometimes" in Ephesians 5: 8—"Sometimes" is, of course, not to be understood in its modern sense of "occasionally," for it is a rendering of the Greek word ποτέ (pote), "once" ("at some time").

"Bowed" in Luke 13: 11—The pronunciation of this word has appeared in this column on other occasions. We repeat, however, that the pronunciation to rime with "loud," not "load," has been specifically confirmed by the publishers of Webster's.

Incidentally, Dummelow draws attention to the point in the following verse (12) that the Way-shower called *the woman* (an unasked-for ministration).

Weymouth renders the last clause in verse 12: "Woman, you are free from your weakness." He adds the note: "'You are free,' that is, 'not merely my will (though you knew it not) has liberated you, but you remain in a state of liberty.' Such is the force of the perfect tense."

"Free gift" in Romans 5: 18—These words were supplied by the translators to clarify the meaning (as evidenced by their being in italics). The Geneva Version (1557) renders the verse: "Lykewyse then as by the offense of one, giltiship came on all men to condemnation: euen so by the iustifiing of one, the benefit abunded upon all men to the iustification of life."

Dummelow's paraphrase is: "To sum up: one sin brought condemnation to all, but, over against this, one verdict of acquittal has brought acceptance and life within the reach of all." He continues with verse 19: "For the obedience of the second head of humanity reverses the effect of the disobedience of the first."

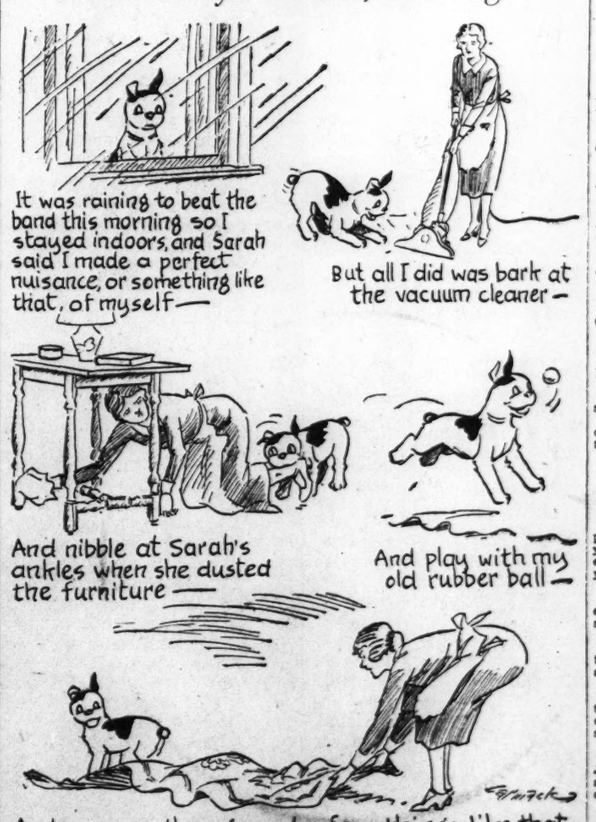
Adamah—*Ad'-a-ma* (first *a* as in *hat*, second and third as in *sofa*).

Transient—Two syllables, *tran'-shent* (*a* as in *hat*, *e* as in *novel*); not *tran'-shunt* or *tran'-sih-ent.*

Almanac—*Aul'-ma-nak* (*au* as in *haul*, first *a* as in *sofa*, second as in *hat*).

Adversaries—*Ad'-ver-say-riz* (first *a* as in *hat*, *e* as in *maker*, second *a* "quick-long" as in *chaotic*, *i* as in *it*; no stress on third syllable).

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


It was raining to beat the band this morning so I stayed indoors, and Sarah said I made a perfect nuisance, or something like that, of myself—
But all I did was bark at the vacuum cleaner—
And nibble at Sarah's ankles when she dusted the furniture—
And play with my old rubber ball—
And muss up the rugs and a few things like that.

Drawn by a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

For Others

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

THE niece seemed a bit extravagant, and rather than mend her stockings she discarded them. The aunt preached thrift, but the niece laughingly replied that she had a good salary, and, by keeping it in circulation, she was helping the stocking manufacturers and the salesmen. She assured her aunt, however, that if she wanted to convert the discarded stockings into hooked rugs or doilies, she could.

The aunt developed a better plan. She washed and mended the stocking, packed six pairs each in pretty boxes, and presented them to girls who were looking for work.

One happy girl said that "after being down to one pair," which she was "washing out each night and putting on wet or dry the next morning," the possession of "six whole pairs" gave her an affluent feeling. Another girl said that the stockings were more acceptable than a necklace, for she could look for a job without a necklace, but she couldn't without stockings!

As for the niece, she insists that the aunt now seems disappointed if a stocking is worn twice without getting a hole!

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

14

On the morning of June 3 Mr Jones was awaked by his wife at 5.a.m., who pled with him to get up and help her hunt for a valueable broach she had been loaned that night. This was an odd time to do this she admited, but it was worth it

Edit this paragraph as you would like to see it in The Christian Science Monitor.

Compare your efforts with a corrected copy which appears on another page (among the advertisements).

Brevities

Des Moines Register: A Chinese newspaper has published continuously for 1000 years. Fancy having "Indignant Subscriber" write in. "This is not the position you assumed in 1341."

Los Angeles Times: Another good way to economize is to say "Yes, sir," and "No, sir," when speaking to a traffic cop.

Detroit News: Who now remembers when the only national hookup was the back of a woman's dress?

Arkansas Gazette: Great is international trade. The Swiss are driving 32,000 American-made cars—for which they have swapped us chocolate, cheese and scenery.

Minneapolis Journal: It's little use! New Jersey elected an "economy legislature" and then the members voted themselves $31 de luxe swivel chairs and $24 card tables!

New Yorker: Owing to conditions, there are fewer nationwide hookups this campaign. The two parties have to think up cheaper ways to save the country from each other.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

Armaments: Build or Scrap?

AT THE same moment, on the eve of an anniversary called Navy Day, two spokesmen for the American Government were making important statements. President Hoover, underlining the anniversary, warned the world that if armaments are not reduced by the methods now being tried at Geneva and elsewhere, the United States will be forced by world disturbances to build its navy up to the limits fixed in the London Treaty.

In Pittsburgh the same evening, before a regional meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, defined America's world rôle as peculiarly one of cooperation in preserving peace, not one of glorious isolation. His position was as far removed from that of the politicians who defeated Woodrow Wilson as could well be. The history of ten years, more particularly in the crucible of world policy called Manchuria, has worked a revolution in American policy.

Both President Hoover's statement and that of his Secretary of State have world-wide significance. Both have constructive value. It is statesmanship for President Hoover to supplement his direct proposal for a one-third cut in armaments made over four months ago and just beginning to show signs of tangible results, with the gunpowder of a threat. Indeed, the stark consequences of failure to agree on disarmament need sometimes to be called to the attention of a preoccupied world.

Land powers, like France and Germany, do not care whether the United States expands its navy or not. Great Britain is apparently about to agree to the Hoover cuts, or to much of them. The obstacle to further naval disarmament comes from Japan, which is said to have a new naval proposal in its diplomatic pouch. Significantly, the hint of new Japanese proposals was released by the Japanese Foreign Office's famous "spokesman" immediately after news came from London that Britain and America were near agreement. Without reading any mystery into this simple sequence of events, it is perfectly clear that President Hoover means to tell Japan that failure to agree to further naval cuts all round will be followed by an American effort to build its navy up to previously authorized strength.

Japanese diplomacy must now take its choice between what must be two evils to Japanese eyes. Having reluctantly accepted the London Treaty, Japan has found much consolation in the fact that the United States was not exercising its right to build. If the American Navy does expand to treaty strength, Japan in its present state will undoubtedly feel insecure. That is one alternative presented to Tokyo.

The other is that of accepting the Hoover proposals. This is scarcely more attractive, for Tokyo claims that the smaller navies get, the greater is the disparity in ratios. In other words, the Japanese Government argues that if Uncle Sam has fifteen cruisers and Japan nine, Japan may feel secure, but that if Uncle Sam has ten and Japan six, the Japanese navy is insecure. There is ample reason in the argument, taken on a military basis. But the imponderable advantages of world confidence achieved by stopping an armaments race, which seldom seem weighty to military men, are in the long run recognized and seized as worth-while ends of statecraft.

President Hoover's warning to the world should be taken in a general rather than in a precise sense. Where, in the Administration's budget, balanced precariously last spring and now far out of balance again, will be found the hundreds of millions of dollars necessary to start such a gigantic naval program?

What the President is saying is that if Geneva fails, every country will be thrown into an armaments race, the consequences of which history has shown to lead to war. For this reason, President Hoover made his reduction proposals. For this reason, Great Britain is close to accepting them. For this reason, France has evolved far from the nationalistic proposals of M. Tardieu, bristling with armament. For this reason, Signor Mussolini has ceased to rattle the saber. There may be little idealism involved; it is grim reason which speaks. And grim reason tells Britain, France, Italy, and finally Germany, that nothing but ruin lies down the military road.

President Hoover's warning is another in that series which men of vision in all lands are voicing. The people are not only listening. They are in many cases ahead of their representatives, leading instead of being led. And as long as the people are awake the outlook is hopeful.

A Water-Front Guardian

FORTY-THREE years a fire boat was the record of the municipal tug New Yorker, auctioned off this week because her equipment was no longer adequate to combat dockside emergencies in accordance with modern methods.

No faithful fire horse of the glamorous steam-pump era was ever more deserving of retirement than this sturdy watchdog of the water front. What a history is woven around the old New Yorker! What changes have taken place within her span of service! Out on Bedloe's Island, the Goddess of Liberty had stood through the fogs of only three winters when the New Yorker took up her watch. Around Brooklyn Bridge and South Street were forests of tall masts that long since have vanished in the wake of half-forgotten legends. In tenemented crevices beyond the Battery an atmosphere of cleanliness and light has swept away the squalor and the dankness of the saloon.

Year after year, step by step, skyscrapers have climbed higher and higher above the shores where the New Yorker has maintained an unceasing vigil. Gossamer spans of steel have spun themselves across the North and East Rivers. Over the ship channels and beneath the river beds vehicular thoroughfares have pushed their way. Dirigibles have droned above the towers of Manhattan and airplanes have zoomed over her stubby mastheads.

In addition to her long term of service as a guardian of New York's ships and piers and merchandise, the old fire boat has taken her place in the supporting cast of ships that have extended the city's first welcome to many a home-coming hero. As an auxiliary to the municipal fleet led by the good ship Macon, the New Yorker's 750-horsepower pump has taken barrels of water out of the harbor and ejected it in graceful, rainbow-tinted arcs of feathery foam to form an ephemeral arch of triumph along the conqueror's pathway.

As a fire boat, the New Yorker can no longer take her place in the line in an effort to match her fire-fighting prowess with that of Diesel-electric powered craft of the present day as they pump tons of water into the hold of a flame-swept liner or join with land forces in combating conflagrations along water-front terminals. The old fire boat will no longer await the harbor's calls for help. Yet, like the faithful fire horse of the pre-motor era, one can almost imagine the New Yorker straining at her hawsers when the siren sends her modern successors into action.

Our Brother's Need!

A SMALL section of the unemployed workers in Great Britain have found the means of focusing the attention of the world on the plight of the millions whom they claim to represent. Little bands, among whom were a few women, were assembled in Scotland and Wales, in the depressed areas of Lancashire, Durham and other parts of England, and induced to set out on a long, weary march to London in the hope of forcing their grievances upon the country's notice.

The adventures of these small, straggling bands of persistent demonstrators, receiving as they passed from town to town grudging relief or eagerly proffered charity, according to the views of the locality, were chronicled from day to day in the press. On one or two occasions they fell foul of the police, but more often they were regarded with sympathy or curiosity.

Finally these columns of marchers, variously estimated at between 1300 and 2000 in all, converged upon the capital, and there, strengthened by contingents of London's unemployed, assembled in Hyde Park, noted meeting place of all Englishmen with grievances. The marchers' demonstrations were orderly. But outside the park in the crowd of sight-seers and sympathizers there were some collisions between more disorderly elements and the police, resulting in some fifty cases of minor injury.

It would be easy to make too much of this occurrence. The "hunger march" was certainly organized. The authors were a body known as the National Unemployed Workers, a movement which, as the organ of the Communist Party of Great Britain correctly says, has been in existence twelve years and has organized marches before. Its professed object in planning the march this year was "to voice, to arouse, and to organize mass resentment and the struggle of workers throughout the country against starvation, the 'means test,' against the shameful scales of outdoor relief and against 'economies' at the expense of the workers."

The case of the hunger marchers was undoubtedly overstated. Real hunger in England is rare. There is no class of the unemployed which is not eligible for state relief, and though the methods applied before relief is given may have sometimes been overstrict, enough has been distributed to prevent the worst miseries of destitution. But such palliatives do not remove the degradation and demoralization of prolonged unemployment.

It is true that no problems are directly solved by hunger marches or mass demonstrations. But the Hyde Park rally has certainly served to impress not merely on the Government of Great Britain but on all the governments of the world that have the same responsibility, the urgent necessity of facing with crusading energy the world fact of human misfortune and the discontent it causes among the inarticulate masses.

World Economic Unity

THE essential economic unity of the modern world stands out more and more clearly in the light of the obvious futility of the efforts which various countries have been making to establish their economic systems on a self-sufficient basis.

If there is one subject on which competent economic opinion the world over is agreed, it is that no return to normal economic well-being anywhere is possible until all countries have made some contribution to clearing away the jungle of tariff, trade and currency restrictions that are damming the normal channels of international trade.

The net result of all these restrictions taken together is little short of a conspiracy in restraint of prosperity. Until some resolute effort is made to deal with them on the basis of reasonable give-and-take they will remain a cause as well as an effect of the world depression.

The essential fact of world economic unity is perhaps most forcibly demonstrated by the parallel curve of living standards in the Soviet Union and in western Europe and America since 1929. In both cases the curve has been pointed downward, despite the difference between the Soviet and the capitalist economic systems, despite the Con munist boast that the world crisis stopped at the Soviet frontier.

It is true that Russia has escaped such features of the world depression as unemployment and industrial stagnation. But it is equally true that, in the process of driving through its ambitious construction program, the Soviet Union has imposed on its whole population deprivations much greater than those which are endured by people of any class in western Europe or America who are still in employment.

If the proposition is true that Russia cannot appreciably improve its standard of living without an improvement in world conditions, by which it could obtain more generous foreign credit and better markets for its exports, it is also true that there may be validity in the converse proposition, that the outside world would definitely benefit if the Soviet Union could develop higher living standards and greater purchasing power.

The extreme Russian Communist looks forward to the day when his system will be universally accepted and capitalism will crumble in ruins. The implacable anti-Communist foresees a time when Russia will break down in starvation and chaos while the rest of a normal world looks smugly on and says, "I told you so."

But it may be that the law of world economic unity will not permit either of these extreme situations. Just as the last three years have been uncommonly hard for the ordinary citizen, both in the Soviet Union and in other countries, may it not be hoped that the next years will witness a parallel process of gradual improvement, both in Russia and in the outside world?

Court and Candidate

GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT'S ill-advised reference to the alleged political complexion of the Supreme Court in his Baltimore speech was, of course, silly on its face. The Supreme Court is as near to being a nonpolitical body as can be found in American government. The fact is so widely known that there is little chance of the august tribunal being toppled from its lofty place and dragged into politics.

Governor Roosevelt knows the impartial position of the Supreme Court as well as anyone, and those who at Baltimore heard him add the name of the body to the other branches of government, in attempting to show the complete hold which Republicans had on Washington when they came to power in 1929, got the impression that his extemporaneous reference to the court was more an oratorical flourish than an actual charge. Yet it was illustrative of lengths to which his enthusiasm sometimes has carried him, if not also, as President Hoover last night asserted at Indianapolis, indicative of a dangerous habit of thought which considers it a function of the party in power to control the court.

What Governor Roosevelt actually said was this:

> After March 4, 1929, the Republican Party was in complete control of all branches of the Government—the Legislature, with the Senate and Congress, and the executive departments, and I may add for full measure to make it complete, the United States Supreme Court as well.

The implication of this utterance was that the Supreme Court was doing the partisan work of a Republican Administration just as much as was the Republican Congress and a Republican Cabinet. Anyone who examines the make-up of the court, whether in 1929 or today, will see the absurdity of any such reference. To suppose that Oliver Wendell Holmes, who in 1929 was still a member of the court, would bend his views to suit the Republican Party is preposterous, even though Mr. Justice Holmes was, and is, nominally, a Republican.

At best, in American politics there is only a minor difference between Republicans and Democrats, so far as party dogma goes; and once a judge reaches the highest federal court the party tag still affixed to his name in Who's Who becomes practically meaningless. There is a line of cleavage today within the Supreme Court, but it has little to do with outside politics. It is a division between what, for a better name, might be called the liberal and conservative wings. But the same cleavage exists within each of the two political parties themselves, so that the court can hardly be brought into current politics on that account.

Governor Roosevelt has explained that he merely meant that more members of the present court were named by Republicans than by Democrats. This is undoubtedly the case. Mr. Justice McReynolds and Mr. Justice Brandeis are the only original Democratic appointees left on the bench. To these, President Harding added a third Democrat, Mr. Justice Butler, and President Hoover a fourth when he recently named Mr. Justice Cardozo. The two other Hoover appointees, Mr. Chief Justice Hughes and Mr. Justice Roberts, were Republicans, and technically the court would divide on a political basis today with a five-to-four Republican majority.

As explained above, however, and as understood throughout the country, these party labels when applied to Supreme Court judges are next to meaningless. Mr. Justice McReynolds, although a Democrat, has far more in common with Mr. Justice Van Devanter, a Republican of the conservative school, than with his supposed political colleague, Mr. Justice Brandeis, also a Democrat.

Editorial Notes

The San Diego women who set up a clearing house for barter say that, in the course of an extremely busy business, they have many three- and four-cornered deals. That last one, making four nearly penniless persons happy, may be the square deal everybody is looking for.

The efficiency expert who insists on doing his fishing by himself is within his reasonable rights. No expert should be expected to submit his reputation to extreme risks in off hours.

Premier Mussolini of Italy tells a crowd at Turin he is now engaged from morning till night on the hardest job in his whole career—the job of finding jobs for the jobless.

Possibly, in seeking children's views on his programs, Leopold Stokowski, conductor of the Philadelphia Orchestra, is not in quest of musical opinion so much as candor.

Ribbon winners at the current horse show in Boston seem to get all the more cheerful when they get blue.

The Garden of Eden?

By REX MILLER

GENEVA

HIS Excellency M. Nicolas Politis, formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs of Greece, now president of the Thirteenth Assembly of the League of Nations, brought his gavel down decisively and announced, with his engaging smile, "I have the greatest pleasure in declaring that the kingdom of Irak has been unanimously elected to membership in the League of Nations."

My colleague on my right in the press gallery, who represents one of the big American news agencies, tore a sheet off his cablegram pad and waved it in the air until a page came running and carried it off for filing. On it the journalist had long since printed in large block letters:

IRAK FORMERLY GARDEN EDEN UNANIMOUSLY ELECTED LEAGUE STOP PRIMINISTER NOURY PASHA TOOK SEAT IN ASSEMBLY.

"I suppose," my colleague remarked to me, "I suppose you'll be featuring this Adam and Eve stuff too."

"Not a bit of it," I assured him. "I've seen *that* Garden of Eden."

* * *

As the Salle du Conseil Général resounded with the applause of fifty-six nations welcoming a fifty-seventh, my thoughts wandered off to that far-distant epoch known as The War, and to the sun-baked plain of Mesopotamia. For Mesopotamia and Irak are virtually synonymous. Strictly speaking, Mesopotamia is only that portion of Irak which lies between the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers. The term Irak was employed, in the western world, only by erudite geographers until the findings of a war-time commission of inquiry made the very word Mesopotamia abhorrent to the public ear; then the more exact geographical term was rescued from obscurity by astute statesmen. It is well that the country which has just had its independence recognized is known to the world by its proper name, without the connotations of its early war-time cognomen.

The Garden of Eden! When I left India for "Mespot," friends laughingly remarked, "Now you will be able to see for yourself what Eden is like."

It was on one of those afternoons when the thermometer stood at 120 in the shade—and shade was hard to find—that one of my pals came up to me as I lay stretched under an awning on the deck of a river steamer and casually informed me, "We are now passing the Garden of Eden." I roused myself sufficiently to walk over to the rail and look out across the brazen Tigris to a clump of date palms on the bank. There were a few mud huts, and Arab babies were playing in the deep dust. The sun struck through the palm fronds in distinct shafts of gold and made a sharp pattern on the barren, hard-baked clay beneath.

A little group of Tommies had clustered at the rail, eager for a glimpse of this fabled land. They did not appear to be convinced of its authenticity. One of them expressed the sentiments of the entire party when he summed up the situation as follows: "All I can say is, if that's the Garden of Eden, then give me dear old Blighty!"

I have never been able to think of Irak as the Garden of Eden, but there is no doubt that it was a garden in the time of the Babylonians and Assyrians, and that it abounded in rich gardens under the Caliphs of Bagdad. No doubt it will be a garden again. It is much more a garden today than it was fifteen years ago.

His Excellency Noury Pasha el-Said was speaking. This extremely well-groomed young man, in the most correct of morning attire, was the Prime Minister of a country which had this moment attained its complete independence. The representative of King Feisal had laid aside the turban and the flowing robe, had abandoned the milk-white steed for a sixteen-cylinder motorcar, and now addressed the Assembly in cultivated English. He was, so to speak, the embodiment of the new day in the Arab world.

He was a pioneer, was Noury Pasha. He knew that the eyes of Arabs everywhere were upon him, that Bagdad was en fête. His was the first country which, as a mandate under the League of Nations, had proved to the world that it had a title to be liberated from external supervision. In the consciousness that his words would be repeated throughout Syria, Palestine and Transjordan, he declared, "At this moment of national rejoicing, you will allow us to express the hope that within a short time we may be able to welcome to membership in this great League our brothers whose destiny has not yet been decided."

* * *

It is rather impressive to attend the first coming-of-age ceremony ever held for a nation as a whole, especially if one has been present, so to speak, at its christening. As I listened to Noury Pasha's words, I remembered the manner of my own humble arrival at Bagdad, not long after it had ceased to be a Turkish, and become an Arab-British, city.

I came by rail from Kut-el-Amara, where Townshend had stood his long siege. The railroad commenced at Kut in those days; from the Persian Gulf to Kut one had to come by river. The railroad was not then a railroad de luxe. One took the accommodation offered. In this particular instance, the accommodation consisted of a train of open freight cars, loaded high with army supplies of every description. A genial sergeant-major saw me hoisted onto the top of a mound of sacks of grain, along with my bedding and other impedimenta. I made myself as comfortable as I could, shielding myself from the sharp winter wind and taking advantage of the hot winter sunshine. Just as the train pulled out, the sergeant-major vouchsafed a parting bit of advice. "If you pass any bands of Arabs, sir," he shouted, "keep low among the sacks until ye're sure of their intentions. They sometimes do a bit of sniping along this line."

The only bands of Arabs we passed were distinctly peaceable, tending their flocks of dark-brown sheep beside their low, flat, broad tents of camel's hair. As far as one could see on either hand stretched the boundless plain—but no, not boundless, for there was a point where one could glimpse the Push-ti-kuh, the mountain border which Persia rears to mark the frontier. The night was chill, but from my improvised observatory I viewed such heavens as only desert lands afford. The Arabs' leading place among the astronomers of antiquity was an easy thing to understand.

My billet at Bagdad was in the former palace of a Turkish dignitary. There was a charming garden which ran down to the river's edge, with date palms and orange trees in profusion, and roses, and little fountains. It was not the Garden of Eden, but a friend of mine who often came to see me there called it the Garden of Allah.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

"For Children Only"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

An editorial in the Monitor of Oct. 14, "For Children Only," reminded me of my efforts back in 1916 while a teacher in the Pasadena (Calif.) schools, to get our movie houses to arrange matinees of appropriate plays and educational features for "Children Only," also to edit the newsreel. I also suggested a "Reader," to be near the screen and read aloud the captions.

Ideas of this nature have been advocated by earnest workers ever since, but with little results. In my travels, and the years since, I have lived in and near New York City; I have seen little evidence of thought for the children's needs. The movies seem largely a place for them to voice their parents', or possibly teachers', opinions in boos or boisterous hand-clapping.

I have not touched on the effect of gangster and bandit plays, as this has already been written upon, but our little boys seemed to play nothing but gangsters the last vacation. I have even met little rosy-cheeked boys of three or four years who ordered me at the point of a toy gun to "'Tick 'em up." What is the trend of education through our moving pictures? ELOISE B. KNOWLES.

Long Island City, N. Y.

Prohibition Facts

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Professor Carver's steady and continuous presentation of "Prohibition Facts" is something for which to be very grateful. It is proverbial that the persistent dropping of water wears away stone. In these days of propaganda and counter propaganda regarding the liquor question, personal observation, even in a small way, should answer many questions. We hear often thoughtlessly repeated by some who evidently have not taken trouble to look around them that liquor drinking has increased, conditions are worse since prohibition, and that liquor drinking in Europe is not nearly as bad as it is here, etc., etc.

I should like to add my own personal observations concerning the difference between liquor drinking here and in Europe. I am taking no one's word for it. I simply opened my eyes and looked around on a few weeks' trip in several countries in Europe. I did not go out of my accustomed way, nor visit places I would not be likely to visit here. I saw far more drinking in those few weeks there than I have seen during the whole period of prohibition here, and I live in one of the wettest cities of the country where prohibition is notoriously poorly enforced. I think I can safely say that in England and the Continent there was not a single meal in hotels or restaurants (and not often in private homes), except in the advertised nonalcoholic places, where liquor was not freely served on all sides.

I did not see much disorder, though at times drunkenness on the streets at night. The English "pub" and the continental café are not exactly like our old saloons. But the steady and continuous drinking on all sides was, to my mind, ample proof that Europe drinks far more under an open license system than we do under even what many loudly hail as inadequately enforced prohibition of the sale of liquor.

And may I add a word in regard to "personal liberty." At least we found in Europe the "personal liberty" to refrain from drinking where drinking was going on. Our refusal to take wine or liquor of any sort was met everywhere with respect and politeness and without comment usually, except by other Americans. There, as here, Americans who drink are at least insistent and often insulting if you will not join them. Their argument for "personal liberty" evidently works only one way. It makes one pause to think to what length this insistence would go if the restrictions were once more lifted.

Americans in Europe who take liquor very seriously and intensely are looked upon by Europeans with contempt, quiet and well-concealed, but still contempt, not unmixed with patronizing amusement. The man who "ohs" and "ahs" over a glass of wine, holding it up to the light and squinting at it with one eye, is a ludicrous figure. We heard it said, "Americans make fools of themselves over liquor here," and again, "Americans don't seem to know enough not to get drunk." This might possibly seem an argument for so-called "true temperance" as sometimes put forth by the wets in their propaganda to the effect that if there were no restrictions on the sale of liquor there would be less desire for it, but to one who remembers the intensity with which Americans always drank, even back in the days of the old open saloon, it is only another indication of how many Americans would act were liquor once more put within their easy reach.

Everywhere the pace in Europe is much slower, less frantic and intense than it is in America. There is every reason to believe this would hold good in liquor drinking as in other things. L. M. M.

New York, N. Y.

Loan Exhibits Between Nations

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

With the greatest interest I read recently your editorial entitled "Too Much to See," which appeared in the Monitor of August 2. The English judge who disliked the British Museum because there was "too much to see" is in contrast with those lovers of art who rarely have an opportunity to see anything at all. Visits to the big German art galleries, such as Berlin and Munich, have proved to me how valuable it is to see really first class works of art and how much one would give to see perhaps only a few of these beautiful old pictures in a provincial town or in country places, where such old masterpieces are rarely seen.

I have only to remember my own home country, Latvia, which touches high levels in regard to music and drama, but is a long way behind London, Paris and Berlin in regard to painting, and especially in regard to old pictures. The pictures to be seen here are mostly the product of modern local painters; there are very few pictures 100 to 200 years old, and these are the work of more or less unimportant painters. The explanation for this lack of art possessions is traced to the fact that before the war Riga was a Russian province town, with no great funds available for the acquisition of valuable paintings. In those days the artistic life of Russia centered in Moscow and Petrograd.

The only good picture of an old master which I have ever seen in Riga was in a private house. It was a Madonna of an Italian painter of the early Renaissance period. I was at that time seventeen years of age and had never before seen a really good old master in original. Being much interested in painting, the impression this picture made upon me is unforgettable. For the first time in my life I realized with what concentration and holiness of feeling these old masters did their work, and my desire to see more of such beautiful pictures was satisfied only a year later when I had the opportunity to go to Germany and to see there the various art galleries in Munich, Dresden and Berlin.

Everybody, however, is not able to go abroad to see the famous museums of western Europe. Consequently, would it not be possible for the big English, German and French art galleries to arrange loan exhibitions for the smaller and younger countries, such as Latvia, Estonia or Finland? Such exhibitions would be an excellent means of inspiring a feeling of good will and understanding toward the exhibiting country and would also be of enormous cultural value to the country where the exhibition takes place. The interest in such exhibitions in Latvia would certainly be great. EDITH STENDER.

Riga, Latvia.